The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVII.—NO. 207. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

BLOODLESS VICTORY IN PORTO RICO.

Port and City of Ponce Surrender to the Military and Naval Forces of the United States Without a Shot Being Fired on Either Side.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE THOUSANDS OF INHABITANTS.

General Miles Issues a Proclamation Taking Possession in the Name of the American Government and Promising to Protect the People.

SIXTH ILLINOIS TROOPS GET THEIR BAPTISM OF FIRE.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL MILES.

CABLED FROM PORT OF PONCE VIA ST. THOMAS, BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

In the prosecution of the war against the Kingdom of Spain by the people of the United States, in the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, its military forces have come to occupy the Island of Porto Rico.

They come bearing the banners of freedom, inspired by a noble purpose, to seek the enemies of our government and of yours and to destroy or capture all in armed resistance.

They bring you the fostering arms of a free people, whose greatest power is justice and humanity to all living within their fold.

Hence, they release you from your former political relations, and it is hoped this will be followed by your cheerful acceptance of the government of the United States.

The chief object of the American military forces will be to overthrow the armed authority of Spain and give the people of your beautiful island the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation.

They have not come to make war on the people of the country, who for centuries have been oppressed, but, on the contrary, they bring protection not only to yourselves but to your property, and will promote your prosperity and bestow the immunities and blessings of our enlightenment and liberal institutions and government.

It is not their purpose to interfere with the existing laws and customs which are wholesome and beneficial to the people so long as they conform to the rules of the military administration, order, and justice.

This is not a war of devastation and desolation, but one to give all within the control of the military and naval forces the advantages and blessings of enlightened civilization.

BULLETINS FROM THE COMMANDERS.

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington—On the 26th Garretson had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties four wounded, all doing well. Spanish loss three killed, thirteen wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there today.

Last evening Commander Davis of the Dixie moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson, with his fleet, early this morning. General Wilson, with Ernst brigade, now rapidly disembarking.

Spanish troops are retreating from southern part of Porto Rico. Ponce and port have population 50,000, now under American flag.

The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes, also seventy lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed now restored. Telegraph communication also being restored. Cable instruments destroyed. Have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General.

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 29.—Secretary of War, Washington.—In the affair of the 26th Captain Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in left hip. Captain J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand. Private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bosbick, Company L, slight wound in right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well.

The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival. MILES.

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, via St. Thomas, July 29.—Secretary Navy, Washington.—Commander Davis, with Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp, and Gloucester left Guanica July 27 to blockade Ponce and capture lighters for United States army. Cities of Ponce and Playa surrendered to Commander Davis upon demand at 12:30 a. m., July 28. American flag hoisted 6 a. m., 28th. Spanish garrison evacuated. Provisional articles of surrender until occupation by army: First, Garrison to be allowed to retire. Second, Civil government to remain in force. Third, Police and fire brigade to be maintained without arms. Fourth, Captain of port not to be made prisoner.

Arrived at Ponce from Guanica with Massachusetts and Cincinnati, General Miles and General Wilson, and transport at 6:40 a. m., 28th. Commenced landing army in captured sugar lighters. No resistance. Troops welcomed by inhabitants, great enthusiasm. Captured sixty lighters, twenty sailing vessels, and 120 tons of coal.

HIGGINSON.

SURRENDER WITHOUT A SHOT.

Port and City of Ponce Capitulate to the Forces Under Miles and Higginson.

Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, via St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.—The Port of Ponce surrendered to Commander C. B. Davis of the auxiliary gunboat Dixie yesterday. There was no resistance, and the Americans were welcomed with enthusiasm.

Major General Miles arrived here this morning at daylight with General Ernst's brigade and General Wilson's division on board transports. General Ernst's brigade immediately started for the Town of Ponce, three miles inland, which capitulated this afternoon.

The American troops are pushing towards the mountains, and will join General Henry with his brigade at Yauco, which has been captured by our troops.

Illinois Men Face the Enemy.

A fight before the latter place on Tuesday last was won by the American volunteers.

The Spaniards ambushed eight companies of the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois Regiments, but the enemy was repulsed and driven back a mile to a ridge, where the Spanish cavalry charged and was routed by our infantry.

General Garretson led the fight with the men from Illinois and Massachusetts, and the enemy retreated to Yauco, leaving four dead on the field and several wounded. None of our men was killed, and only four were slightly wounded. These belong in the Sixth Massachusetts. The wounded are:

GIBSON, CAPTAIN EDWARD J., Company A, Sixth Massachusetts.
PRIOR, CAPTAIN J. H., Company L, Sixth Massachusetts.
DRUMMOND, PRIVATE JAMES, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts.
BOSBICK, PRIVATE BENJAMIN F., Company L, Sixth Massachusetts.

The Porto Ricans are glad the American troops have landed and say they are all Americans and will join our army.

The roads are good for military purposes. Our troops are healthy, and General Miles says the campaign will be short and vigorous.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois came to Porto Rico on the Dixie.

The Dixie is largely manned by the Maryland Naval Reserves.

Miles' First Great Victory.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—General Nelson A. Miles has achieved the first great victory of his Porto Rican campaign by capturing Ponce, the second city of the island.

Ponce surrendered rather than invite a concerted attack by the American naval and military forces which could have had but one result.

Washingtonians were scarcely less enthusiastic over the victory of Miles' soldiers and Captain Higginson's fleet than the Porto Ricans who secured freedom from Spanish tyranny forever by the descent of the Americans upon Ponce. Indeed, the capture of the second city of Spain's most easterly West Indian colony is looked upon as a greater victory than the capture of Santiago, in view of the fact not an American life was lost, and the natives celebrated the event with as much ardor as the soldiers who ran the gantlet of the Spanish fire to achieve it.

General Miles' and Captain Higginson's dispatches reporting the capitulation of Ponce and describing the strange scenes incidental to the surrender created a genuine sensation in official circles. For the moment the first great victory of the campaign in Porto Rico overshadowed interest in the deliberations of the Cabinet anent the terms of peace. Immediately upon receipt of General Miles' advices Secretary Alger hastened to the White House to impart the news to the President, who was astounded at the ease with which the Americans captured Ponce.

Astonishment in Washington.

It came so unexpectedly and the victory seemed to be so complete as to appear incomprehensible. It was expected Miles would have to fight his way through the Spanish lines before gaining the portal of Ponce, and hence the grace with which the Spaniards laid down their arms and allowed the Americans to enter the provincial capital passed all understanding of Spanish character. Indeed, it appears that the Dons departed from their usual methods and did not even quibble over terms of surrender.

While it is evident that both the city and port capitulated unconditionally, General Miles' report conflicts with that of Captain Higginson. In the naval officer's dispatch terms of surrender as exacted by Commander Davis are detailed, while General Miles refers to the surrender of Ponce merely with the remark that the American flag flies over the city and its port. General Miles, however, it is pointed out by military officials, records the operations which resulted in the capture of Ponce from a military point of view, as he would observe them along the line of march, while Captain Higginson deals with the achievement from a naval standpoint as he viewed it from his flagship.

General Miles' reference to the retreat of the Spanish involves, it is believed, not only the garrison of Port Ponce, but the Spanish skirmishers encountered along the line of march from Guanica to the provincial capital. It is the opinion of military experts that despite Captain Higginson's report the Spanish forces occupying the seaport retreated to the city itself, lying four miles inland, and were included in the contingent which surrendered. The Spanish commander of the province, in the opinion of military officials, had soldiers strung out along the road from Guanica to Ponce to resist the advance of Miles' forces, before whom they retreated eastward to the capital when it became apparent resistance would be useless.

Sixth Illinois in Battle.

In view of General Miles' report it is apparent that the Sixth Illinois and the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers bore the brunt of battle in the advance on Yauco. General Garretson's brilliant dash completely demoralized the enemy's forces, and, according to General Miles' report, the Spaniards retreated helter skelter, abandoning their dead and wounded on the field.

Although General Miles is not explicit on the point military experts from a comparison of reports from Ponce believe the greater part of the garrison of the provincial capital succeeded in retreating to the mountains. Captain Higginson's dispatch indicates that the Spanish soldiers were permitted to retire, but since this is a concession which War department officials would not approve it is believed that but a small force of the enemy was found within the city when the Americans took possession.

[Continued on second page.]

THRONE FOR MARY LEITER.

Wife of George N. Curzon Is Likely to Share with Her Husband the Vice Royalty of India.

BRILLIANT CHICAGO GIRL

Desire Is Felt at the Court of Calcutta and Simla That the Vicereine Be a Woman of Brains.

READY TO GREET AMERICAN.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 29.—Before the year ends a Chicago girl may be sitting on the most magnificent throne in the world assisting in ruling the destinies of the most densely populated country on earth. In plain words the brilliant young woman who was Mary Leiter of Chicago, now the wife of George N. Curzon, will probably be Vicereine of India.

Lord Elgin retires next November as Viceroy. The office is the grandest appointive position under the British government. His successor will be one of three men—Lord Balfour of Burleigh, now Secretary of State for Scotland; the Earl of Jersey, who held many diplomatic posts; or Curzon, who is Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Salisbury's right hand man.

Will Owe Appointment to His Wife.

Predictions are freely made that Curzon will be appointed. He is 39 and has had a brilliant career. The most remarkable feature of the situation, however, is that his American wife will be one of the strongest reasons for appointing him. It will testify in the highest possible way England's regard for an Anglo-Saxon alliance. It would be the finest compliment the English nation could pay America. This fact is seriously taken into consideration by Queen Victoria and the ministry.

The court of Calcutta and Simla is far more magnificent than that of St. James or any other European power. The Viceroy and Vicereine rank as imperial sovereigns to countless millions of people in the far East. The Vicereine is a modern Queen of Sheba. In reality she bows to but one other woman, Queen Victoria.

Viceroy's Great Emoluments.

Rightly or wrongly Simla believes England fails to realize the imperial importance and grand magnificence of the Viceroy of India. His actual stipend is 20,000 rupees a month, his allowances countless. The pay of a Viceroy is five times greater than the pay of a Prime Minister in England. The Viceroy of India rules 300,000,000 men. His sway extends from the shores of Arabia to the borders of western China. Persia is on his frontier, and restless Afghanistan, savage Thibet, and uncertain Siam on his borders. Weak officials are a constant trouble to him.

Russia, with hungry glare, looks down from the north, eager to mark his smallest fault. France, jealous of her far Eastern reputation, keeps watch to the South for the least occasion of offense.

His Enormous Power.

The Viceroy of India rules over 300,000,000 men. The population of the British Isles is, say, 40,000,000, of United States 70,000,000, so this modern King of Hindoostan has the power of life and death over people numbering almost thrice the total population of the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon blood.

The golden howdah and earth-shaking elephant play but a little part nowadays in viceregal pageantry, but let it not be supposed his magnificence has departed. The Viceroy rushes across his vast dominions in a private train, which is nothing more or less than a sumptuously appointed palace. Where the train halts barbaric splendor awaits their Excellencies. All that wealth can supply, all that Oriental taste can suggest to render their visit a brilliant and noteworthy pageant is present and the night is made brighter than day with the illuminations.

The Indian mail tonight brought a most interesting letter on this possibility of an American Queen for India. From the United Service club of Simla, one of the old-timers in the Indian service writes under date of July 6:

"The next Viceroy is the question of the hour. All agree that the next ruler must be a strong man, a man of affairs who can keep a level head in a crisis. But another point on which all opinions coincide remarkably touches the personality of the Viceroy's consort.

Reverence for Queen as a Woman.

"I might dilate on the importance of her being a grande dame who can entertain regally, who can enter joyously into the life of our society, give it tone and set the fashion in all things both great and small. These matters to English readers may sound trivialities. They are not. They make for the peace and propsperity of the empire. But the fact on which I would lay special stress is the sacred reverence in which the womanhood of the Queen Empress is held by the Princes and people of India. This divine womanhood can only be fitly represented by a woman, and I and many who think with me desire to see the new viceroy accompanied by a vicereine beautiful, gracious, and accomplished; one who will place all her gifts, all her talents unreservedly at the service of India.

Not Jealous of America.

"Mrs. Curzon is an American woman—wealthy, accomplished, charming. Anglo-Indians pride themselves on their freedom from insular prejudice, and we should accord the warmest of welcomes to an American vicereine. Two days ago—it was Independence day—one heard the wish expressed on all sides that the day might be signalized by a great American victory. So it has been, though we wrongly anticipated victory by land and not by sea.

"Mrs. Curzon would not entirely sever herself from the land of her birth were she to come to India. More than one English officer in our small community is the proud husband of a daughter of Uncle Sam—there are American missionaries doing noble self sacrificing work among the poor. An English viceroy and American vicereine occupying the throne of the Great Mogul would be a living splendid testimony that an Anglo-Saxon alliance is no mere passing phrase, and India would be glad thereat."

Tribune's Daily War History.

Saturday, July 30, 1898.

Military—

South Dakota, Minnesota, and Colorado troops sailed yesterday for the Philippines on the transport St. Paul.

The port and city of Ponce, Porto Rico, were surrendered to the Americans on the 28th. General Miles issued a proclamation taking possession in the name of the United States. There are 50,000 people in the community, and they are enthusiastic over the arrival of the Americans.

Four members of the Sixth Massachusetts were wounded in a fight near Yauco, Porto Rico, on the 26th. Some of the Sixth Illinois were in the battle, but all escaped injury. The engagement was a fierce one.

General Merritt arrived at Manila on July 25. All with him are reported well.

Diplomatic—

At a meeting of the Cabinet in Washington yesterday it was decided to reply to Spain that peace will not be considered until all Western Hemisphere possessions are abandoned by Spain, the other points of difference to be settled later.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

1 Bloodless Victory in Porto Rico.
Chicago Girl to a Throne.
General Merritt at Manila.
Cabinet Discusses Peace Terms.

2 Panicky Feeling in Santiago.

3 London Sees Clear Road to Peace.
Views of Editors on Peace Terms.
Fifth Illinois Under Discipline.

4 Officials Think Senn Correct.
Sangerfest at Davenport.

5 Croker and Vanderbilt Are Home.
Dog Pound Is Ordered Closed.
Tobacconists Oppose Democrats.

7 Easy Task for Miles Predicted.
Strobel Bridge Is Explained.
Storm Helps Glass Dealers.

10 Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.
Jinks Defeats Spirituelle.
Forbes Beats Collins at Tennis.

12 Bright Month for Trade.
West Side Coliseum Project.

Pages.		Pages.	
6	Editorial.	9	Markets.
8	Book Reviews.	10	Lake Shipping.
8	Short Story.	10	Insurance News.
8	Fontenoy Letter.	10	Court Record.
8	Society Notes.	12	Railway News.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers and warmer.
Sun rises at 4:51; sets at 7:21.
Moon sets at 1:25.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
COPENHAGEN.		Thingvalla.
LIVERPOOL	Germanic	Georgic.
LIVERPOOL	Tauric	
NEW YORK	Island	
NEW YORK	Lucania	
PHILADEL A.	Bohemia	
ROTTERDAM.		Spaarndam.
SOUTH'PTON		Augusta Vict'a.

COMPLICATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND COLOMBIA.

Serious Difficulties Growing Out of the Cerruti Case—Admiral Candiani to Act with Energy—Little Apprehension at Cartagena.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 29.—The trouble with Colombia over the settlement of the award in the Cerruti case is growing serious.

Instructions have been sent to Admiral Candiani to act with energy against Colombia, but he probably is authorized to grant more delay in case of necessity.

More warships are ready to sail for Colombia. Public opinion is dissatisfied with the course of the government, fearing dangerous complications.

Colon, Colombia, July 29.—The latest advices from Cartagena indicate that there is no scare whatever over the presence of the Italian squadron at that port. The outward relations between the Italians and Colombians continue to be exceedingly amicable and a similar remark applies to the isthmus. In fact, there is much apparent indifference and skepticism prevailing there and here in regard to the rumored intention of the Italian Admiral to bombard Cartagena.

The general opinion of those best able to judge is that the indemnity in the Cerruti case will be immediately forthcoming if peremptorily demanded.

A sore point with the Colombian government all along has been President Cleveland's alleged adjudication of questions extraneous to those submitted for arbitration. The Italian third-class cruiser Calabria has finished coaling and is expected to leave here today for Mexico.

REMNANT OF THE SPANISH NAVY IS MASSED AT CADIZ.

Camara's Squadron Reaches Its Old Anchorage, and Is Joined by Other Vessels in Anticipation of Attack by Commodore Watson.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Gibraltar, British Spain, July 29.—The Spanish government is gathering at Cadiz the most, if not all, of her remaining warships which are fit for service. Admiral Camara's squadron, which was sighted recently making its way westward through the Strait of Gibraltar at night, brought up at Cadiz, as was foreshadowed.

This summoning of all Spain's present naval strength at that Atlantic port is in order to make at least a showing of resistance to the expected American fleet under Commodore Watson.

It does not yet appear whether the reserve fleet will be under the command of Vice Admiral Camara, who took a squadron through the Suez Canal and back, or Vice Admiral Churruca, who is in charge of the Cadiz district.

MERRITT AT MANILA.

General of the Army in the Orient Reaches His Destination the Morning of July 25.

ALL WITH HIM ARE WELL

Belief in Washington That by This Time the City Has Been Taken by Americans.

AGREES WITH FORMER PLAN

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JOHN BARRETT TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Manila Bay, July 26, via Hongkong, July 29.—General Merritt arrived at Manila the morning of the 25th. All well.

Believe Manila Is Taken.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—General Wesley Merritt has reached Manila and is now virtually exercising the functions of his office as Military Governor of the Philippines.

While no official dispatches had been received from either Dewey or Merritt at midnight the War department was informed of Merritt's arrival at Manila on July 25, through advices from reliable foreign sources.

In view of Merritt's advent in the Philippines naval and military officials are firm in the opinion that Manila is now in possession of the Americans, for the attack upon the capital was scheduled to take place immediately Merritt arrived.

General Anderson had surrounded and invested Manila when he last communicated with Washington and in conjunction with Admiral Dewey was making offensive preparations which would justify Merritt in demanding the surrender of the Philippine capital immediately upon his arrival.

Merritt sailed from San Francisco on the fast cruiser Newport on June 29, but it was his intention to precede the remainder of his expedition so as to have Cavite ready for the occupation of the soldiers when they arrived.

Troops Now with Him.

It is calculated that in view of the fact that Merritt arrived on July 25 the transports bearing cavalry, infantry, and artillery, including the famous Astor Battery, must have reached Manila but a few days later, so that the American troops now in the Philippines number approximately 10,000.

With this force at his command, threatening Manila from as many directions as is covered by effective investment and by Dewey's warships anchored in the harbor, it is not reasonable to believe Captain General Augusti would offer much resistance before throwing down his arms.

Merritt's arrival in the Philippines practically ends Aguinaldo's career as dictator of the islands, for the insurgent chief will be compelled to recognize the American General's supremacy by right of conquest, and if he does not Dewey, with the rare diplomacy of which he is the master, would soon persuade the officious Malay to come down from his high horse.

No Help Wanted.

In attacking Manila, if such a measure was necessary, Merritt would most emphatically decline the assistance of the insurgents. Aguinaldo's forces, when the last reports were received, were rendezvoused in the hills flanking the American line close upon the city, but they occupied a position from which they could easily concentrate a withering fire upon the city's outposts.

In view of the persistent rumors anent the fall of Manila, together with Augusti's frequent and pathetic reports to Madrid of the uselessness of resistance, it is confidently believed that Merritt has taken possession of the Philippine capital with little or no opposition. Advices from Dewey and Merritt are not expected for several days, but when they do come if they do not announce the fall of Manila, then everybody, from the President down, will lose faith in signs which appear to be certain.

There have been six expeditions for the Philippines, as follows:

May 26, under Brigadier General Anderson, arrived June 30.

June 15, under Brigadier General Greene, arrived July 17.

June 29, under Major General Merritt, accompanied by Brigadier General McArthur, supposed to have arrived by this time.

July 15, under Major General E. S. Otis.

July 19, under command of the Colonel of the First Montana.

July 22, under command of Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis.

Not Attacked as Late as July 27.

Hongkong, July 30.—The British gunboat Plover has arrived here from Manila. It reports that when it left Manila on Wednesday, July 27, the situation there was unchanged and the Americans had not yet attacked the city.

No Official News at Madrid.

Madrid, July 29, 3 p. m.—Nothing is known here officially or otherwise concerning the report that Manila has surrendered to the American forces.

More Troops Off for Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—The Third Battalion, First South Dakota Volunteers, and the Minnesota and Colorado recruits sailed today to join their comrades in the Philippines. The St. Paul will carry the troops to their destination.

A fleet of tugs, steamers, and launches gathered about the St. Paul and acted as an escort and on shore the wharves were lined with people who waved farewell to the departing troops. The soldiers were saluted by steam whistles and bells and their cheers filled the air as they passed down the bay.

Major Ruglin, Chief Quartermaster, and two physicians on the Government Board of Inspection inspected the Lakme and Northfork today. According to contract Lakme was to be ready tomorrow, but it is now improbable that it will get away before Monday. It will carry the First Battalion of the New York Volunteers, and the battalion of engineers will be transported on the Northfork.

The Second Battalion of the New York regiment will follow on the Charles Nelson, and the Third Battalion may go on the Mariposa or wait until another transport has been secured.

WILL TALK OF PEACE WHEN SPAIN GETS OUT.

Cabinet Decides That There Will Be No Suspension of Hostilities Until Madrid Loosens Its Clutch Upon All Western Hemisphere Possessions.

PROBLEM IN THE EAST WILL BE DECIDED LATER.

Cash Indemnity Will Be Included in the Peace Terms and Stern Demands May Be Made of the Spanish Government in the Orient.

PERPLEXING QUESTION PRESENTED BY THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—Two meetings of the Cabinet were held today, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and as a result an answer to the Spanish note was drafted, containing the preliminary terms on which the United States will continue the negotiations and consent to a cessation of hostilities.

These, are in effect, that Spain shall at once concede the conclusion of sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico.

Thereupon the United States will stop hostilities and enter upon the negotiations for absolute peace, with a money indemnity and the possession of the Philippines, Ladrone, and Carolines as the subject matter of discussion.

Another meeting of the Cabinet will be held tomorrow morning to consider the final draft of the reply to be delivered to Ambassador Cambon.

That meeting may upset all that was done today, but the result of the conference up to date is substantially as outlined above.

Pledge of Good Faith.

The Cabinet is unanimous to that extent, and the President and his advisers feel so much suspicion of Spain that they consider it absolutely necessary to begin the negotiations with some guarantee of good faith, and hence they insist that the Madrid government shall concede to the United States without conditions the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico.

This does not necessarily mean the actual evacuation of those islands, although that is hinted at, but the administration takes the position that the claim of the United States to occupy Cuba and Porto Rico cannot become a subject of negotiation under any consideration.

The United States proposes that Spain shall pass the title absolutely to this country of the two West Indian islands as an indispensable preliminary to a discussion of the questions of indemnity and the Pacific islands.

So far as Spain is concerned the transaction would be in the nature of a quitclaim deed, and the trusteeship of the United States for the coming Cuban republic would not be recognized in the transaction. That trusteeship, it is held by the administration, grows solely out of the declaration in the resolutions of Congress which brought on the war.

Neither Spain nor any other European nation will be allowed to dictate to the United States when or how it shall establish an independent government in Cuba, nor how it shall recognize the Island of Porto Rico.

Nation Will Be Generous.

The intimation is given that if Spain concedes that it has lost its West Indian possessions the discussion as to the Philippines and the minor groups of islands in the Pacific can then proceed along lines which the United States is disposed to make generous.

This decision of the administration avoids the settlement of the Philippine question at the present time, and thus prevents the possibility of European intervention until the negotiation has reached an advanced stage.

The administration does not yield its claim to a money indemnity for the expenses of the war, nor does it intimate just what it proposes to do with the Spanish possessions in the Orient, these two closely related subjects being left to form the basis of such trades and compromises as future negotiations may suggest.

The Cabinet is not a unit by any means in regard to the Eastern question, although it is decided on the necessity of forcing Spain to concede all that is asked in the West Indies before proceeding to the solution of the more serious problem.

At the two meetings today Secretaries Gage and Day were willing to stop the war with the retention of the barest foothold in the far East.

Secretaries Alger and Wilson favored the absolute retention of the Philippines.

Secretary Long desired to segregate from Spain a large naval station embracing either the Bay of Manila or the whole Island of Luzon, and then yielding up the other Philippine islands and the Carolines and Ladrone groups.

Postmaster General Smith occupied a position between the two extremes, but seemed inclined to go a little farther than Secretary Long.

Would Keep All Territory.

Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Bliss were inclined to the belief that the United States flag should not be hauled down wherever it has been raised.

This latter theory seemed to be the position of the President, who, while admitting the difficulties of colonial government, was not inclined to abandon all the fruits of Dewey's brilliant victory.

A majority of the Cabinet was against Secretary Day's plan to forego monetary indemnity entirely, and retain in the far East only enough land to hold a few piles of coal. The sentiment in regard to the Philippine question was so variegated that it was deemed best at the present time to confine the note to Spain to a demand for her West Indian possessions as a pledge of good faith on her part, to which the nations of the world would be witnesses, but not interested parties.

The understanding was when the Cabinet adjourned this evening that tomorrow's meeting would only be to draft this statement of the position of the United States into a formal reply, but it is possible that the President may finally decide to cover the whole question, in which case he would probably agree to waive an indemnity if Spain will concede American sovereignty wherever the Stars and Stripes have been raised and backed up by strong military or naval force.

Manila to Be Retained.

On this theory at least the Bay of Manila would remain in the possession of the United States as a naval station, with the unquestioned right of erecting strong military works on Corregidor Island and on both sides of the channels, so as to command the bay completely. The jurisdiction of Manila and the Island of Luzon might then be left to Spain under certain safeguards as to future good government.

There is an alluring feature of this plan which captivated some members of the Cabinet inasmuch as it would give the United States the fullest strategic advantages, while at the same time this country would avoid responsibilities or colonial government.

It would be quite feasible to make the entrance to Manila Bay the Gibraltar of the Orient, and this would place the United States in a position where it could oversee the Spanish colonial government and interfere to prevent outrages either by the Spaniards themselves or by the natives. It is readily understood by the President's advisers that if the United States retires from the Philippines or retains merely a coaling station, there will still be Aguinaldo and his followers to deal with, and one insurrection will follow another until finally some European nation instead of the United States will secure control of the island and quietly out Spain in—

> The good old way, the simple plan, that he should seize who has the power, and he should keep who can.

Just at the present time President McKinley is particularly concerned with regard to the conditions in Cuba. He does not propose to be hampered by any agreement with Spain or any continental nation as to when or how he shall establish the independent republic. He proposes to follow closely the resolutions of Congress, which provide for the establishment of a free and stable government there, but he does not propose to tie himself up as to any agreement as to the time or means of getting that government into running order.

Future of Cuba.

The President recognizes the fact that the United States has assumed the moral responsibility for the future of Cuba, and he will not be satisfied with merely setting the island free, but hopes to secure such a title from Spain as will leave him free to organize all the machinery of government in Cuba.

After centuries of misrule it is fair to assume that the Cubans will need some little instruction in the great art of governing themselves, and it will be necessary for the United States to organize a constitutional convention, or to go even further and establish a provisional government running for a certain number of years on lines laid down directly by this country.

The necessity of supervising, or actually creating a new republic in Cuba, and the problem of a popular territorial system for Hawaii have so impressed the President that he naturally shrinks from the task of devising a third system for the Philippines. He is not afraid of the bugaboo of imperialism at all, but is fearful that the necessity of meeting conditions peculiar to Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines might render necessary a complex colonial system which would cost more than it would be worth and cause the people to regret the general policy of annexation.

At the Cabinet meeting today even those who are willing to secure peace at any price freely admitted the preponderance of public opinion in favor of the annexation of the Philippines, or at least the island of Luzon, and this public sentiment, it is believed, is responsible for the decision arrived at for tonight of settling only the West Indian question at the present time, and leaving the Philippines as an open issue.

Discussed by the Cabinet.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Nearly five hours' earnest discussion by the President and his constitutional advisers of the nature of the response to be made by the government to the Spanish overture for peace brought no conclusion and the subject necessarily was postponed for further consideration at another meeting of the Cabinet to be held at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Such was the formal statement of the situation made at the conclusion of the day's work by each member of the Cabinet who was questioned upon the subject.

A final conclusion, however, is much nearer than this statement would seem to indicate, and indeed there is little reason to doubt that an agreement has been reached upon all the substantial points at issue, and that what remains to be done tomorrow is rather to smooth away inequalities and adjust some minor points of difference before making the answer expected by M. Cambon.

Philippines the Issue.

The point under discussion during the greater part of the meeting was what disposition should be made of the Philippines. On the other issues unanimity developed. There was to be independence demanded for Cuba; Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States; coaling stations were to be acquired at Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, and one in the Caroline Islands. These propositions were disposed of quickly, but when it came to the Philippines some diversity of opinion was revealed. As nearly as can be gathered, this did not relate mainly to the retention of the islands; on that proposition a majority of the Cabinet was speedily recorded in the negative. But, accepting the broad proposition that Spain was to be allowed to keep these possessions, other questions of importance developed, and it was felt that these must be answered definitely before the subject could be disposed of.

There was no question as to the propriety of demanding a coaling station in the Philippines, and, while there reasonably might be a difference of opinion of the location and extent of this station, little difficulty was expected to be encountered in solving that problem because the matter could be referred to the Naval board, which is competent to deal with the subject.

Problem of Government.

The perplexing problem was what form of government should be instituted in the

Philippines, and what should be the nature of the guarantee required of Spain that the new government should be liberal and autonomous in character. These two questions hinged on the primary decision to interfere at all in prescribing a change in the conditions in the Philippines.

Some members of the Cabinet felt that the insurgents under Aguinaldo, having acted independently of the United States from the beginning of the insurrectionary movement, and having lately shown a disposition to make trouble for us, had no moral claim upon the United States in the settlement of the terms of peace.

On the other hand, it was urged that our government should lose no opportunity to extend its principles throughout the world, and that this would be done best in the present case by requiring Spain to extend genuine autonomy to the Philippines. It was upon just such points as this that the discussion proceeded all day.

A point which was quickly established was that there should be no reference of any phase of the question of the disposition of the islands to any concert or individual action by outside powers.

To Grant No Armistice.

Another point that was settled, though there was no formal action in it, was that no protest against the continuance of military or naval operations pending the peace negotiations would avail in the slightest; that there would be no armistice, no suspension of operations, nor any modification whatever of present plans until the Spanish government had agreed to the terms proposed.

Incident to the cession of Porto Rico and the recognition of Cuban independence by Spain was the decision that every vestige of Spanish government and authority in the Caribbean and West Indian waters must be removed, effecting a material acquisition of numerous islands over which the Spanish flag flies, one of the most important of which is the Isle of Pines.

Furthermore, this sweeping change of authority from Spain to the United States in our nearby waters is to be effective also as a quit claim of all indebtedness assumed by the Spanish government and charged by her to those islands, so far as the United States is concerned, and all commercial treaties now existing between the Spanish government and its possessions there and outside powers are extinguished.

Some discussion was had as to the probability of Spanish acceptance of our terms. The views differed, though it can be stated that several of the more influential members of the Cabinet believed that the terms substantially agreed on would not be accepted by Spain at once.

Terms Are Inflexible.

While believing that the propositions made should in all reason constitute the minimum to be considered, some expressed the belief that Spain would not be immediately disposed to reach an agreement on them, and that possibly a considerable lapse of time would ensue before that government would be ready to yield, meantime seeking a compromise, which, it was asserted, was not to be entertained for a moment. Others took the ground that there was every indication that she had decided to make terms, and that what was now proposed would soon be acceded to to avoid further disaster.

One factor in the protracted discussion of the Philippine problem was the absence of advices as to the existing situation there on this date, a point that might be of considerable importance in the adjustment of the question.

The unconfirmed dispatch reporting Manila had surrendered was read and commented on as indicating that definite action without the knowledge of the exact situation at Manila might cause a statement regarding conditions that did not exist.

The formal papers crystallizing the results of the two sessions today will be ready for action tomorrow. A formal vote will then be had, and the answer of this government is likely to be communicated to Spain before nightfall.

Spain May Not Accede.

It was stated tonight in a high diplomatic quarter, in such manner as to give semi-official character to the expression, that if American control or supervision of the Philippines was an indispensable condition laid down as the basis for peace negotiations it was practically certain the Spanish government would not accede to this condition, but would determine rather to continue the war.

As to the other peace conditions decided by the Cabinet today, those who are best able to judge the disposition of the Spanish government feel that while these terms are hard, yet that they do not present any insurmountable barrier to the speedy restoration of peace, and while there is no authority for saying Spain will accept these terms and retire from Cuba and Porto Rico, there is every indication that she will yield rather than continue a disastrous war.

But the future of the Philippines appears to be of as much concern to the Spanish government as it is to the American Cabinet just now, and there is even greater insistance on the continuance of Spanish sovereignty over this group than there is over the more valuable Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

ASKED TO HOLD THE ISLANDS.

Natives of the Philippines and British Subjects Make a Plea to President McKinley.

London, July 29.—Natives of the Philippine Islands and British subjects who have interests there are alarmed by the reports that the peace terms include the return of those islands to Spain. As a result they have held a meeting here, and after consultation with the Philippinas in France and Belgium have cabled to President McKinley and to Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee. The message to President McKinley is as follows:

"The Philippinas resident in Europe pray you not to abandon the Philippine Islands for the sake of peace with Spain. Our loyalty and trust in the honor of America entitle us to your consideration and support. To hand over our country again to Spain is contrary to the humanitarian proceedings of your noble nation and the wish of all classes. Civilization, trade, and order all will be lost if Spanish authority is reëstablished in any form."

The message to Senator Davis says:

"A cast-iron agreement binding Spain to form a government satisfactory to the inhabitants is preposterous. To retain her sovereignty means deception, oppression, and bigotry. We placed our rights in your hands and pray you to induce the President and Senate not to abandon in the hour of peace a people who, trusting in American honor, fight for their common interests."

The agent here of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands, has received a cable dispatch, dated Hongkong, 6:45 p. m. today, but it makes no mention of Manila having surrendered to Rear Admiral Dewey.

M. CAMBON LACKED A CIPHER.

Unable at First to Translate Spain's Peace Message and a Costly Delay Results.

London, July 30.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated Thursday, and delayed in transmission, explains that the function of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, in Spain's approach to the United States, was "merely that of a transmitting agency." The correspondent proceeds:

"The message was dispatched from Madrid on Thursday night. The delay in its delivery at Washington arose from the fact that when Señor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister to the United States, retired on the breaking off of diplomatic relations and confided the interests of Spain to France and Austria, he left only a single copy of the diplomatic cipher.

"When M. Cambon received the peace message this cipher happened to be in the possession of his Austrian colleague, who was out of town. The idea is current here that but for this delay the Porto Rico expedition might have been indefinitely deferred.

"According to a newspaper statement, Señor Gamazo, Spanish Minister of Public Instuction and Public Works, said in the course of an interview at Madrid yesterday:

"'Spain has not asked an armistice or even a suspension of hostilities. That would be tantamount to beseeching the enemy not to strike us. We shall never come to that. The message to the United States, while recognizing the superiority of the Yankee forces and their military operations, is confined to terms so dignified that when the document is published no one will be able to say it is humiliating. It asks whether the United States is disposed to make peace, but requests neither truces nor armistices.'"

The Times' correspondent says Señor Gamazo added: "If Manila surrenders the capitulation will only apply to the walled town."

It is feared, the correspondent reports, that the peace negotiations will not be smooth or expeditious. Already there are premonitory signs of agitation against the inevitable concessions, and the correspondent of the Times considers it "doubtful whether all the Ministers have the moral courage to accept the responsibility and to face boldly a certain amount of unpopularity."

WOULD HOLD THE PHILIPPINES.

San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Sends a Strong Petition to President McKinley.

San Francisco, Cal., July 29.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today, called for the purpose of expressing the opinion of the business-men of this city as to the disposition of the Philippines and to present the sentiments of the chamber to the President of the United States, the following resolution was adopted, after a preamble complimentary to President McKinley for his conduct of the war with Spain:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, voicing the commercial views of this city, hereby respectfully and earnestly petitions the President to hold and retain under our full control the Philippine Islands and all other lands which are now or may hereafter be acquired in present war with Spain, with a view to strengthening our trade relations with the Orient, building up a business that belongs to this country, and extending the cause of humanity and civilization, as well as greatly benefiting the people who will thus be brought under our flag."

NO TRIFLING OVER PORTO RICO.

Congressman Hull Would Brook No Trifling by Spain or Interference by Other Nations.

Des Moines, Ia., July 29.—[Special.]—Congressman Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military, was in town today. He had just returned from the Republican Congressional convention at Knoxville, by which he was renomiated by acclamation for another term.

Speaking of the report that Spain would appeal to the powers to prevent the campaign in Porto Rico on the ground that it was begun after peace negotiations were opened, he said: "The United States will not stand any parleying on this question. We propose to have the Island of Porto Rico, and if necessary the United States will fight the combined powers rather than submit to any interference or dictation in regard to the terms of peace."

He said the bombardment of San Juan was notice sufficient to the world that the United States proposed to take Porto Rico, and he had no fear of any attempted intervention on the part of the powers. In regard to the disposal of the Philippine Islands he said it appeared probable that they would be returned to Spain.

"It will be hard to do this," he added, "when it is remembered that the Philippine insurgents in marked distinction to the Cuban insurgents have proved themselves fighters, and have assisted Dewey in every possible way. Personally, I would favor retaining all the territory we have captured, and I know there is a large and growing element in our country which holds to the same belief. I have recently been South, and find that the leading Democratic papers there are lecturing the Democrats in Congress who opposed the annexation of Hawaii. They tell them plainly that the mass of the young Democrats of the country will not stand by a party which does not keep up with the procession in such matters."

He believed the government understood Spanish trickery sufficiently not to be caught by a request for an armistice until Spain had agreed to our terms for peace. When asked how long it would be necessary to occupy Cuba, he said:

"Until there are sufficient American interests there to insure a stable government."

COALING STATION, SAYS CANNON

Congressman Favors Such an Arrangement in the Philippines—Will Practically Control Cuba.

Congressman Joseph Cannon, who was in the city yesterday, thinks that a naval and coal station in the Philippines would be more advantageous to the United States than the entire group.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that when the war ends the United States practically will control Cuba. When we put Spain out we necessarily assume the burden of a stable government. Most people now believe that the Cubans are not competent to rule themselves at this time. The location of the island renders it absolutely necessary that there shall be a stable government.

"It seems to be conceded, too, there will be no peace until the United States owns Porto Rico. The control of the Philippines, however, situated as they are over 6,000 miles from San Francisco, may present a perplexing problem. As to whether the United States can let go, I do not know. It seems to me our interests would be served if we secured a good harbor for a naval station. I think the country realizes the necessity of such stations throughout the world. The President must make the treaty of peace with the advice and consent of the Senate, and I think we can trust to him in the present emergency."

CUBA FREE, WITHOUT A DEBT.

Senator Harris Wants to See the Island Independent and Not Loaded Down with Obligations.

Linwood, Kas., July 29.—[Special.]—The favorite game of the Spaniard is diplomatic quibbling. We can tolerate no temporizing policy. We must have free Cuba recognized, with no load of debt or obligations for Spanish bonds, Porto Rico for our own, and an absolutely free hand in Philippines. Would be generous as to war indemnity if an immediate and prompt acceptance of these demands is conceded. Would not have the Philippines as American territory on any terms if it can be avoided; would afford them an opportunity to govern themselves, or might consider some guaranteed form of autonomy under Spanish sovereignty for a final settlement, with adequate naval station for ourselves; but not a moment's halt in the forward movement till acceptance of these terms. W. A. HARRIS.

Carson, Nev., July 29.—[Special.]—The terms of peace should be the withdrawal of all Spanish troops from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and all other Spanish islands in the Pacific and the absolute relinquishment by Spain of all right or claim of sovereignty in such islands.

What disposition is to be made of these provinces must be determined by the United States untrammeled by conditions in a treaty of peace. The United States should dictate—not negotiate—the terms of peace, the same as Germany did to France. If Spain would absolutely withdraw all claim to the islands within the influence of our present military operations I would exact no further indemnity, but if she continues the war our claims, as compensation, must be enlarged for the expense which the United States would suffer from her folly.

WILLIAM M. STEWART.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—[Special.]—I do not care to express my views on the matter of peace terms in advance of a declaration of the policy of the administration.

M. A. HANNA.

Astoria, Ore., July 29.—[Special.]—The question of terms of peace now being considered at Washington should be carefully weighed. Looking to the future, it concerns the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast. We are establishing important trade relations with the East Indies. Our commerce will be such during the coming century that the broadest views should be taken, embracing all parts of our common country. The United States should be the great entrepot where trade and commerce between Europe and Asia should meet and exchange their products. It is of the utmost importance to American commerce to retain the Philippine Islands. An absolute independent government should be established, free from Spanish control. This being done, the retention of Porto Rico and the absolute independence of Cuba should be secured. These are in the main the first guarantees we should demand. We must now secure such government for these islands as will commend itself to the enlightened nations of the earth, otherwise the war will have been of no avail. Money indemnity is of secondary consideration. American liberty and her institutions are to enlighten the world. This incident is only one of America's footprints in the sands of time. During the next century our population will reach four hundred millions. We shall need the markets of the world.

H. W. CORBETT.

SPANISH PRETENDER MAY BE ORDERED FROM SWITZERLAND.

No Political Conferences of Importance Are Being Held, Though He Is Expecting the Marquis of Cerralbo.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Lucerne, Switzerland, July 29.—Don Carlos is still staying at the Schweizerhof in as retired a manner as possible. He is accompanied by his wife, the Comte Melgar, and the Duke and Duchess of Solferino. He receives no visitors, and there have been no political conferences of importance, though the Marquis of Cerralbo, leader of the Carlists in Spain, is expected in a few days.

George Gould and family are at the Schweizerhof, and W. W. Astor is coming. They will not be able to see Don Carlos, however, as even the book in which visitors desiring to be presented wrote their names has been withdrawn.

Berne, July 29.—The Federal Council of Switzerland, according to the assertion of several newspapers, has intimated to Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, now at Lucerne, that he must leave the country in case he starts an agitation in Spain.

SAYS THE ASHCROFT TRAIL IS A DEATH-TRAP TO PROSPECTORS.

Man Just Returned from the North Declares That Hundreds of Men Are Starving on the Treacherous Route to the Gold Fields.

Seattle, Wash., July 29.—[Special.]—Maurice B. Atkinson of New York, who has just arrived at Vancouver, B. C., by the steamer Cutch, says the Ashcroft trail has proven a trap for hundreds of prospectors anxious to reach the Northern gold fields.

"The party I was with," said Atkinson, "got 700 miles up the country, but then broke down and disbanded. I came out to Fort Simpson, leaving 500 men stalled and in terrible straits. Many had lost their outfits or being unable to get through had eaten all their provisions.

"They are a gaunt, hungry stricken, desperate band of men, hopeless and completely broken in spirit. Many skeletons will mark the trail unless help reaches them at once."

OTTAWA MEETING NEXT MONTH.

Conference to Settle International Questions Will Open on Aug. 10.

Ottawa, Ont., July 29.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, announces that the international conference to settle the differences existing between the United States and Canada will open on Aug. 10 next.

BLOODLESS VICTORY IN PORTO RICO.

(Continued from first page.)

Circumstances seem to have aided General Miles wonderfully in carrying out his intention of subjugating Porto Rico without destroying the property of the natives, and it is probable that in view of the alacrity with which the Spanish are evacuating the southern part of the island it will be unnecessary to resort to drastic measures before the attack upon San Juan is made. The retreat of the Spanish soldiers is proof conclusive that Captain General Macias is meeting with success in withdrawing his forces from the coast and interior garrisons and concentrating his command in the vicinity of San Juan for the last stand. In this respect, however, Macias is aiding Miles, for by withdrawing his forces he removes all apprehension of night attacks and at the same time leading his soldiers into their death trap.

Looking to San Juan.

Macias will be in no better condition to resist the Americans by mobilizing his forces in San Juan, for if the capital were defended by an overwhelming force of infantry it could not repulse such an onslaught as will occur when Miles and Sampson make a simultaneous attack.

In view of the friendliness of the inhabitants of Ponce and the retreat of the Spanish, it will hardly be necessary to maintain a big garrison in the captured city, so that Miles will be able to withdraw his forces to the mountain ridges at once. Miles will probably set out for the mountains immediately and concentrate his forces at Aibonito and Cayey, both of which are situated about 3,000 feet above the sea level on the healthiest spot of Porto Rico, and wait there until the reinforcements are ready to march upon San Juan from Fajardo and Barcelonita, or until the restoration of peace ends his campaign.

Ohio Troops on the St. Paul.

Newport News, Va., July 29.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, the last of the transports of the first Porto Rican expedition from this point, did not get away until daybreak this morning, having been detained over night in order to receive a full supply of stores.

The Fourth Ohio is aboard the St. Paul, which will easily overtake the other ships by tomorrow.

All of the troops for the second expedition, in command of General Fred Grant, have arrived in the city except the One Hundred and Sixth Indiana, which is due here tomorrow. Today the First, Second, and Third Battalions of the Third Kentucky, Colonel Smith, came in from Chickamauga. These troops, together with Batteries A and C and two troops of cavalry, will sail for Porto Rico on Tuesday. The transports in these waters are the Manitoba, Concho, Hudson, and Rio Grande.

Cable Facilities for Ponce.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—General Greely has received information from Colonel Allen of his corps that arrangements have been made to reopen the telegraph office at Ponce, which was closed Monday by the Spaniards. Colonel Allen leaves St. Thomas tonight with operators and instruments and it is expected that by Saturday night General Miles will be in telegraphic communication with the War department.

LOOKING FOR THEIR LEADER.

Handel and Haydn Society of Boston Don't Know if Reinhold Herman Will Accept.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—[Special.]—Just where Reinhold Herman, the newly elected conductor of the Handel and Haydn society, is at present a matter of great interest to the musical public and to Edward P. Boynton, the President of the society, especially as he is anxiously awaiting the distinguished leader's acceptance. The only thing positively known in regard to his whereabouts is that he is somewhere in the mountains of Switzerland enjoying life in the woods. When he returns to his home he will find the position at his disposal, and those who know him best feel that he will accept.

Great Western Champagne is the vintage of the oldest and largest champagne winery in America. Of little cost, too.

ALARM IN SANTIAGO.

Business-Men Fear That Cubans Are to Have Control of the City Soon.

PANICKY FEELING SHOWN

They Countermand Orders for Goods and May Go Out of Trade.

GEN. SHAFTER'S TROUBLES.

Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—A panicky feeling prevails in business circles here owing to a fear that the Americans will turn the city over to the Cubans for self-government.

No confidence exists, owing to the uncertainties of the future. Orders that were given during the first days of the American occupation have been countermanded by cable.

European merchandise on through bills of lading via New York has been ordered unshipped and sold in New York, even at a sacrifice.

The same feeling extends to the Cuban merchants themselves, who seem to have lost faith in the ability of their own people to control affairs. The rebels demand independence, but the better classes, the merchants and landowners, dread such a possibility and fervently hope that the United States will retain the reins of government in the islands as the only guarantee of stability and prosperity.

Señor Julian Cendoja, agent of the Ward line of steamers, says that a hundred Spanish merchants have applied for cabin and baggage room on the return trip of the steamer Philadelphia, which is expected today, and they will leave the city unless there is some assurance from the American government that it intends to control the administration of public affairs in Cuba.

This is the question uppermost in everybody's mind. Spanish, foreigners, and natives are all alike anxious for a definite expression from Washington of the policy of the United States with regard to Cuba, and until that expression is made no resumption of trade or commerce can be expected in Santiago, where, today, both are in a demoralized and chaotic state.

General Wood, the Military Governor, this afternoon issued an order establishing an officer's patrol for the city. The first detail will make the rounds at 6 o'clock in the evening and the next at 10.

An officer found in the city without a written permit from General Wood will be requested to report to headquarters. If he refuses the patrol is to take him there forcibly.

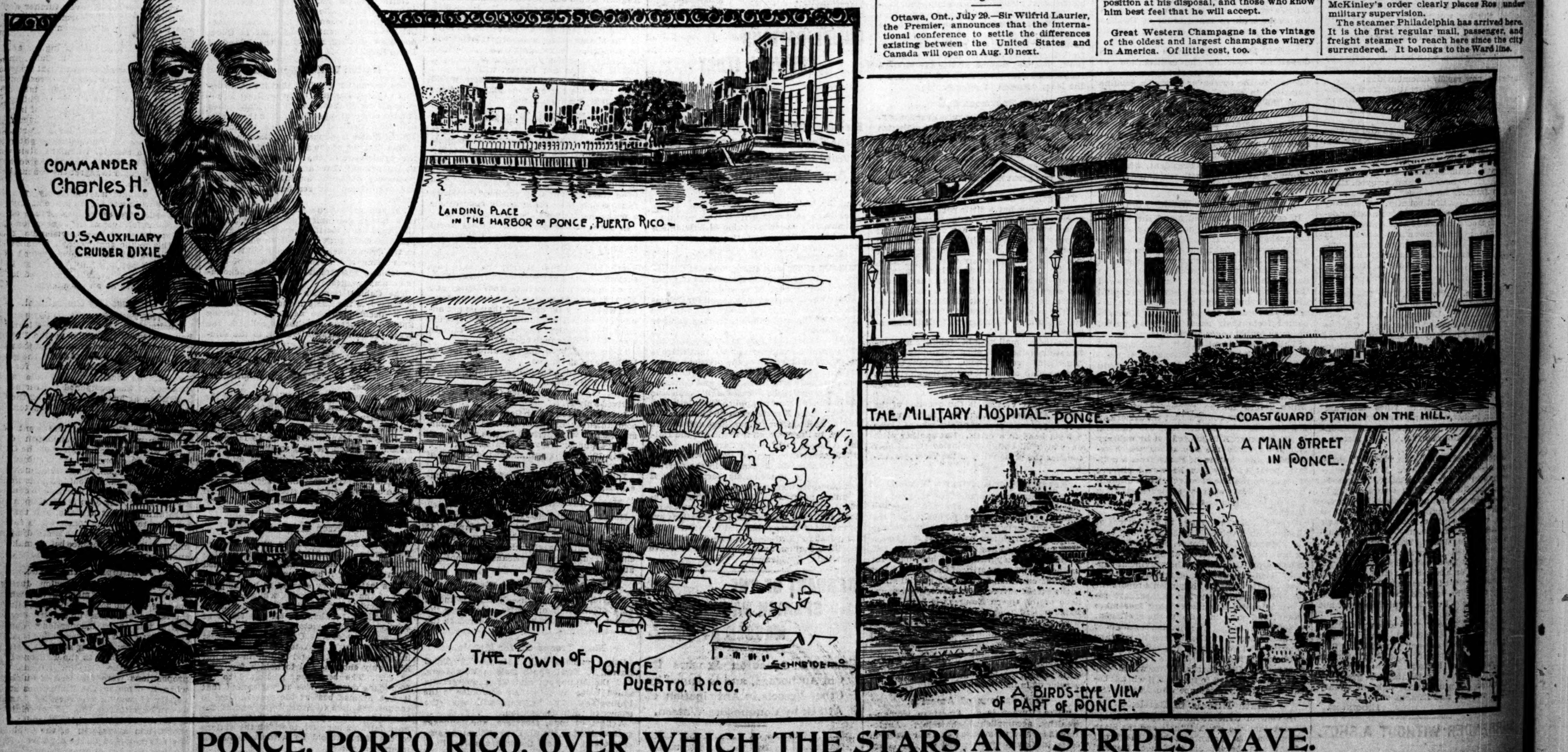
General Wood, it is understood, has taken this precautionary measure owing to the fact that night before last a Spanish cavalry officer made himself objectionable at a club here, insulting, while in liquor, several American officers.

None of the Americans paid any attention to him, but later the Spaniard got into trouble with some American soldiers on duty and was locked up in the guardhouse for forty-eight hours.

General Shafter makes the statement that his management of the campaign was in no way interfered with by Washington authorities.

Shafter's trouble with Señor Ros, the Civil Governor, is due to the fact that Ros insists on having complete control of the civil administration. Shafter reinstated three employés whom Ros had discharged. President McKinley's order clearly places Ros under military supervision.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived here. It is the first regular mail, passenger, and freight steamer to reach here since the city surrendered. It belongs to the Ward line.


COMMANDER Charles H. Davis U.S. AUXILIARY CRUISER DIXIE
LANDING PLACE IN THE HARBOR OF PONCE, PUERTO RICO
THE MILITARY HOSPITAL. PONCE.
COASTGUARD STATION ON THE HILL.
A MAIN STREET IN PONCE.
THE TOWN OF PONCE PUERTO RICO.
SCHNEIDER
A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PART OF PONCE.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, OVER WHICH THE STARS AND STRIPES WAVE.

The City of Ponce is situated on the south coast of the Island of Porto Rico, on a plain, about two miles from the seaboard. It is regularly built—the central part almost exclusively of brick houses and the suburbs of wood. It is the residence of the military commander and the seat of an official Chamber of Commerce. There is an Appellate Criminal Court, besides other courts; two churches—one Protestant, said to be the only one in the Spanish West Indies; two hospitals besides the military hospitals, a home of refuge for the old and poor, a perfectly equipped fire department, a bank, a theater, three first-class hotels, and gas works. The city has an ice machine, and there are 115 vehicles for public conveyance. The inhabitants, who number about 15,000, are principally occupied in mercantile pursuits, but carpenters, bricklayers, joiners, tailors, shoemakers, and barbers find good employment. The Department of Ponce counts about 40,000 inhabitants. The chief occupations of the people are the cultivation of sugar, cocoa, tobacco, and oranges, and the breeding of cattle. Commercially, Ponce is the second city of importance on the island. A fine road leads to the port (Playa), where all the import and export trade is transacted. Playa has about 5,000 inhabitants, and here are situated the custom-house, the office of the Captain of the port, and all the consular offices. The port is spacious and will hold vessels of twenty-five feet draft. The climate, on account of the sea breezes during the day and land breezes at night, is not oppressive, though warm; and as water for all purposes, including the fire department, is amply supplied by an aqueduct, it may be said that the City of Ponce is perhaps the healthiest place in the whole island.

CLEAR ROAD TO PEACE.

Indications in London That Madrid Will Accept the Obvious Conditions.

THINK OFFER GENEROUS.

Comment of the London Press on the Terms That Are to Be Submitted.

ARMISTICE IS EXPECTED.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 29.—I am in a position to state that Under Secretary Curzon, speaking presumably on the strength of advices from the British Ambassador at Madrid concerning the disposition of the Spanish government, said to a leading member of Parliament:

"There is every reason to hope that peace overtures will have a successful issue. Spain having broken the ice, it will be impossible for her to withdraw if the United States is reasonable in its demands."

As to the actual negotiations nothing appears to be known in diplomatic circles here, but it is expected the treaty will be negotiated at Paris formally when a basis of agreement has been reached in Washington.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 30.—All Europe save a few Spanish Radicals considers the war to be at an end. For weeks the press of London, Paris, Rome, and even Berlin has been advising Spain to ask for peace before going to utter ruin.

Everywhere there is belief that the United States will demand and ought to obtain the independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico and the Ladrones, and a port in the Philippines. There seems to be a general recognition of the right of the United States to at least this much. The principal comment is on the question of indemnity and whether the entire Philippines should be taken, and Spain still clings to the vain hope of saving Porto Rico on the technical plea of a violation of international law, alleging an attack after peace had been asked for. She gets little sympathy, however, on this score anywhere in Europe.

London to Be the Center.

The peace negotiations will undoubtedly be carried on in London. Ambassador Hay made a perfunctory diplomatic denial today of doing anything, but both here and in Madrid it is known that London will be the seat of negotiations. Just what form the pourparlers will take cannot be determined. The first steps probably will be a preliminary but binding agreement on general terms so that hostilities may be suspended. The details and formal transfers may be more elaborate, but it can be safely asserted that Ambassador Hay will not be fooled by any Spanish diplomacy. Whether there be one conference or more, the terms of the United States will be outlined clearly from the first. Until Spain agrees to accept the war will continue. Rather surprising is the view widely held in England that the United States ought to retain the entire Philippines and concede nothing. Every Englishman believes that where the English flag has once been raised it shall never be lowered. Many think the same policy the wisest and greatest for the United States.

Must Not Abandon Manila.

The Daily Mail, which has a larger circulation than any two other English papers, says:

"America cannot without the deepest dishonor abandon Aguinaldo and the insurgents, nor are we alone in this opinion. It is wisely held in the United States by such organs as the New York Sun and Journal, which represent the younger and more go-ahead in America, if the United States withdrew from Manila they would leave chaos behind and sow the seeds of universal war. Spain is bankrupt, without a navy, and cannot subdue the insurgents, and we may be certain some European power would intervene. We cannot believe McKinley would prove blind to the deep responsibilities which rest upon him. The Monroe doctrine has got to go. America has already overstepped it by annexing Hawaii. It is stated that a possible solution of this difficulty is a joint commission, to be appointed by the United States and Spain, to govern the Philippines. We can guess how such a commission would work. It would be an endless cause of trouble and friction. American and Spanish opinion and civilization differ too widely for any enduring compromise to be arrived at. It would be vastly better for America to annex Luzon and leave Spain the other islands than it would be to leave room for future disagreement."

Europe's Special Interest.

The Chronicle says:

"America may make the Philippines an apple of discord among the nations of Europe. That is where our special interest comes in; for if she does not adopt a simple method of keeping what she has taken, of binding what she has loosed, what will she do to the native administration. It is simply a ludicrous suggestion to anybody who knows the Philippines. She cannot give them or sell them to any single nation without risking international conflict, into which she herself would ultimately be dragged. A joint protectorate would probably mean constant perilous friction. To hand the islands back to Spain would be an outrage, and we well know the risk we run of being gravely misunderstood in what we are about to say: that an international danger already looms up in the ambitions of Germany.

"This fact is well known in diplomatic circles in Europe. Any denial of it only shows that the speaker is not acquainted with what is passing behind the scenes. Except in this direction, no European objection to annexation exists. The American government has been informed of this by the British government, and, we presume, by other governments also. All talk of European intervention is rubbish. We cannot but think that such considerations as these must ultimately weigh at Washington. For our part, we are inclined to think that some elastic decision may be reached by which the Philippines will remain for the present under direct American control until time shall show the wisest final policy. Except Germany and Spain, there is not a nation in Europe that will not be relieved on learning such a plan is the outcome of the Cabinet council in Washington."

Philippines Stumbling Block.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 30.—Except upon the unsettled point of the Philippines, the main lines of the peace terms were already discounted here.

The editorials in the morning papers today generally regard them as evidence of a desire on the part of the United States to treat Spain generously and to limit, so far as possible, the extension of America's administrative responsibilities beyond seas-

The papers agree that there is no limited liability in warfare. Spain is naturally sore, but they point out she must put up with the loss of Porto Rico and, if she is well advised, she will close with the American terms.

Post Says Take Cuba.

The Morning Post, however, says:

"Since the United States has decided to take Porto Rico there is no need to be fastidious about Cuba. It must be seen now that the resolution of Congress was an unnecessary tying of hands. If it is consistent with justice and morality to annex Porto Rico it cannot be wicked or unjust to annex Cuba.

"The spectacle of a government, after a succession of victories, spending days in discussing a reply to a request for terms of peace is a novelty by no means agreeable. The art of seeing how the wind blows is of little use for directing a ship in a storm."

Chronicle for Conquest.

The Daily Chronicle is for the annexation of the Philippines, and thinks it will not be an easy task to bring General Merritt and his army back with nothing to show but a coaling station.

The paper says: "We are impatient with American modesty in believing the task of governing the Philippines too much for the United States. It must be admitted that a grave danger looms in German ambition, but no other power will object to annexation. England has already informed Washington to that effect, and Europe, with the exception of Spain and Germany, would be relieved if the United States decided on direct control of the Philippines."

Standard Advises Spain to Yield.

The Standard advises Spain to accept the terms and is not surprised that America does not intend to annex the Philippines. It says:

"If German temper had been officially manifested the Philippines would have been annexed, just to show America was not to be bullied. We would be glad if she did annex them, and in any case we do not believe that she will like the idea of Spain sending the Cuban army to the Philippines."

Hard for Spain to Keep Philippines.

The Times, in an editorial this morning, says:

"It seems equally difficult for America to take or leave the Philippines. Spain had trouble enough to hold them before the war. She will be still more embarrassed now and probably would not remain long without tempting offers from some of the powers, which her poverty might impel her to accept.

"Had America demanded a cession of the Philippines outright Spain could hardly have avoided yielding. Now she may find in her weakness the means of softening the other conditions of peace. For, since the United States has decided that the islands are not worth annexing, some arrangement must be made with Spain to insure the reversion of the islands to the United States in the event of Spain failing to maintain a tolerable government.

"Here are all the elements of a bargain which skillful diplomacy might turn to Spain's advantage.

"Apparently there is little objection to ceding a coaling station in the Philippines provided Spanish sovereignty is respected in the island.

"The American reply is still anxiously awaited. Judging from press opinions anything beyond the cession of Cuba will be considered harsh and unjust. This is the unanimous feeling among even the strongest advocates of peace. The people are beginning to realize that peace will mean almost a total loss of colonies, and looking to the delicate and difficult position of the Queen Regent great care is still necessary to induce the nation to accept the terms.

"According to El Liberal the government would not allow even the loss of some of the Philippines to hinder the conclusion of peace, because it is doubtful whether the country would indorse sending an army of 40,000 men to crush the rebellion."

Mail for Big Indemnity.

In the Daily Mail's opinion an indemnity of from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000 ($30,000,000 to $35,000,000) will be demanded for the loss of the Maine.

Will Stick to Porto Rico.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Spanish government will combat to the last against a cession of Porto Rico to the United States. It would much rather sacrifice one of the Philippine Islands, contending that Porto Rico has always been loyal, and outside the scope of the war."

Paris Press Opinions.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, July 29.—The Gaulois says: "We look with pleasure on the fact that the French representative at Washington is negotiating peace between Spain and the United States.

"Ambassador Cambon, having been charged with the protection of the subjects of Alfonso XIII., it is natural he should be asked by the Queen to make peace proposals to President McKinley. He will press matters to a speedy and happy conclusion."

L'Autorite says: "Spain cannot count upon European intervention. America, thanks chiefly to England's attitude, is mistress of the situation. The conditions of peace which she shall point out must be accepted, whether pleasing or not. Hope, however, rests in American generosity."

The Temps says: "Spain has finally made common sense triumph over foolish pride in suing for peace."

Figaro says: "The laws of war give the Americans the power to exact some territorial advantage in the Philippines, where they have had such marked success over their enemies, but would they not be wrong to take over the whole administration of the islands?"

Intransigeant says: "Now with peace in sight the United States may be justly proud of having established free Cuba, and smashed the power of cruel Spain."

Paris says: "With a man of McKinley's character at the head we believe the United States will act unequivocally with relative disinterestedness in these peace conferences, and will show some deference for European opinion, which is by no means obscure. The duty of showing itself equitable and conciliatory devolves on the American government."

Views of Rome Journals.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 29.—The leading journals, following the tone of the semi-official Populo Romano, declare the military triumph of the United States warrants the demands imposed on Spain and that she ought to accept to save further losses.

Credit Uncle Sam with Generosity.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, July 29.—The weekly papers credit the United States with a desire to deal generously with Spain. The Saturday Review says:

"We are convinced that America will not play the part of Shylock, but, now that she has learned to appreciate the bravery and fighting qualities of the Spaniards, as well as the worthlessness of the Cuban rebels, she will make obvious atonement for the precipitancy with which she entered upon the war by dealing generously with her opponents."

The Spectator takes a line quite unusual in the English press, most strongly urging the United States to assume direct control of both Cuba and the Philippines.

It implores the Washington government "rather to break an injudicious pledge to Congress than to allow Cuba and the Philippines to be independent or to return to the cruel Spanish dominion."

"Since it is equally inadmissable," says the Spectator, "to grant independence or to transfer the Philippines to any other power, it is best that the United States should assume the heavy responsibility involved, which will serve to bring out the best qualities of the American nation. England does not desire the Philippines, and if she did she would not take them, because she wishes to prove that her sympathy for the United States is quite disinterested."

Madrid Expects Armistice.

Madrid, July 29.—Referring to the prospects of peace the Correspondencia, an independent semi-official newspaper, says today:

"While the government has asked for peace without stipulating a preliminary suspension of hostilities, it is supposed that an armistice will be declared as soon as the basis is agreed upon and pending a definite settlement. None of these bases has yet been submitted, but among the conditions mentioned is one relative to an international conference in London to arrange the future of the Philippine Islands. We do not believe the Americans will propose such a conference, because they have no interest in doing so and could not derive any benefit therefrom. Neither is the Spanish government favorable to such a conference, considering that the negotiations which it has opened directly with the United States are better calculated to secure a good understanding between the two countries."

It is understood that the Spanish transports Isla de Panay and Isla de Luzon will sail from Cadiz today for Santiago de Cuba in order to embark the Spanish prisoners of war.

GOVERNOR GENERAL RESIGNS.

Colonel Hedemann of the Danish West Indies to Be Succeeded by Commander Victor Hansen.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Copenhagen, July 29.—Colonel Hedemann, Governor General of the Danish West Indies, has resigned. His successor will be Commander Victor Hansen of the man-of-war St. Thomas, now in the West Indies.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street and 34 Washington street, are agents for Elmer & Amend's prescription No. 2,851, which is a cure for Rheumatism. One bottle will prove it.

Add 20 drops of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to every glass of water you drink.

VIEWS OF THE EDITORS.

Terse Sentiments on What We Should Do with the Spanish Islands.

KEEP OUT OF ASIA SURE.

Prevailing Opinion That We Should Hold Only a Coaling Station in Orient.

PORTO RICO MUST BE KEPT.

The editors of the leading newspapers of the United States were asked by THE TRIBUNE yesterday for their views on the question: "What shall we do with Cuba, Porto Rico, and especially the Philippines?" The replies are given below:

New York.

If Great Britain, Japan, and the United States are agreed upon any question pertaining to the Pacific, the failure of the rest of the world to agree is a matter of no consequence whatever.

THE TIMES (Dem.).

The suggestion made in certain quarters that we should give back the Philippines to Spain, keeping only one or two coaling stations as the beggarly fruits of Dewey's victory, will not be accepted by the American people. A peace concluded on that condition would not be consonant with American ideas of common sense, or of honor, or of duty.

THE SUN (Rep.).

As the result of war the American flag is flying in Cuba, Porto Rico, in the Ladrones, in the Philippines, and probably in the Carolines. The flag will be lowered nowhere save in Cuba, which has the pledge of our national honor for its independence. The rest are legitimate spoils of war. Justice and custom warrant us in holding them.

THE JOURNAL (Dem.).

Cuba must be made independent under an American protectorate until such time as we shall agree that a proper system of self-government is established there. Porto Rico must be absolutely ceded to us as a possession. We must have whatever we want in the Ladrones and Carolines. In the Philippines we must have not only all the coaling stations and incidental jurisdiction that we require, but a sufficient guarantee that an orderly, humane, and free government, utterly unlike the Spanish government of the past, shall prevail throughout the islands.

THE WORLD (Dem.).

Here, then, we see the terms upon which peace should be concluded. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are now lost to Spain, and it should be understood that they are permanently lost to her. There is no need for discussion or parleying; these are the terms which should be exacted by the United States.

THE HERALD (Ind. Dem.).

Absolute ownership of Cavite for a naval station and permanent semi-military occupation of Manila with a garrison large enough to pledge order, and trading regulations making it an open port, would satisfy all our needs, and might, possibly by the mere presence of a minatory force, keep the rest of the islands quiet without need of putting an end to the nominal rule of Spain.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER (Rep.).

As to all but the Philippines, the course seems clear. The President will demand Cuba for the Cubans, under our present protection, and Porto Rico for the Americans. He will insist on a coaling station and port in the Ladrones, and also in the Philippines. It is on the question of the retention of the Philippine group that the President is testing public opinion. He cannot but be impressed with the preponderance of sentiment which indorses the opinion put forth by the Mail and Express, that as a nation we have no real estate business in the Philippines.

MAIL AND EXPRESS (Rep.).

Philadelphia.

The United States has a great problem confronting it as to the disposal of the Philippines. Part or all of the Ladrone Islands should certainly be held as an American possession, as that would complete the chain of ports between San Francisco and the Philippines. The disposal of the Philippine Islands presents some peculiarly embarrassing aspects. We regard it as a paramount duty in disposing of the Spanish possessions in the Pacific that Spanish despotism shall end there at once and forever.

THE TIMES (Dem.).

The Philippines, as a whole, the United States does not hold. Manila furnishes exactly the base of trade needed and if protected, as it will be, by a suitable customs agreement in the treaty, the city will continue to handle the $25,000,000 of exports and imports, which now flow through this gate of trade, and it will add to it an expanding American commerce.

THE PRESS (Rep.).

The dispatch to Manila with all possible haste of General Merritt and a large military expedition and the appointment of the commander as Military Governor of the yet to be conquered Philippines confirm the impression that a full understanding exists between this government and the dictator—President of the "Philippine Republic." In any event we have completely undermined Spanish authority at Manila, partly through the instrumentality of our allies. If we should withdraw our troops and ships now we would leave chaos behind. The powers whose subjects reside at Manila and whose commercial interests would be jeopardized would object, and with good right, to our withdrawal before some responsible government capable of maintaining itself should have been established on the ruin of Spanish rule.

THE RECORD (Dem.).

It is not likely that Spain will accept without demur all of the conditions stipulated by this country. It is said that she affects to regard Cuba as the bone of contention. She is well aware, however, that she must lose both Porto Rico and Cuba, and is supposed to be ready, after due protest, to accept the inevitable. As for the coaling station in the Ladrones, she is not likely to make strenuous resistance. But Spain is bitterly opposed to any surrender of the Philippines to the insurgents or to any joint commission of the powers. If we demand the cession of the Philippines for absorption or the according to the islanders of their independence, we invite international complications.

PUBLIC LEDGER (Ind.).

St. Louis.

I believe that wherever Old Glory goes up it should never come down.

CAPTAIN HENRY KING,
Editor of the Globe-Democrat [Rep.].

Baltimore.

Give a free and independent government to Cuba, to be under our protection if necessary, and I believe that will be necessary. Porto Rico should be kept by the United States, to be credited on our war indemnity bill. Keep the Ladrone Islands and a part of Luzon Island as coaling stations. The Philippines should be turned over to the European powers to be governed humanely, and in return therefore the United States should, if possible, be given a coaling station on the Chinese coast.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor-in-Chief Morning Herald.

See that a decent government is established in Cuba, take Porto Rico as war indemnity, and let the Philippines take care of themselves, reserving a naval station for the United States.

THE SUN.

Cincinnati.

Spain must relinquish Cuba and Porto Rico, and the government of the United States must reserve the right to do as it pleases about the Philippines or other islands that may have fallen under our care, and there must be no relaxation in our warlike front till the proper time.

THE ENQUIRER.

St. Paul.

Cuba should be free. Porto Rico should be annexed. We should have Manila as our coaling station in the Philippines, with the whole island of Luzon. The Philippines should not be relegated to the cruel sway of the Spaniards. It is a question what guarantee would be necessary from Spain that the islands should be properly governed.

JOSEPH A. WHEELOCK,
Pioneer Press (Rep.).

We should keep Porto Rico as a war indemnity, and have merely a coaling station in the Philippines. Cuba should have an independent government, but the general mass of the people is apparently incapable of self-government. Cuba's future in this respect should be left to the powers.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Dispatch (Rep.).

Cuba should be made free and independent, and we should annex Porto Rico and let the Philippines go.

GEORGE F. SPINNEY, Globe (Dem.).

Memphis.

In settling with Spain it goes without saying that Cuba must be lost to the Spanish flag, whether as an independent republic, a republic under American suzereinty, or an island to be ruled by a territorial form of government that can be determined upon later. Porto Rico of course will come under the American flag. There are many small islands throughout what was once known as the Spanish main which should come to this country, not because of their value, but because we must remove every vestige of Spanish authority from this section of the world. On the Pacific side we can afford to be more generous. All we need is to provide our commerce with coaling and cable stations here and there throughout the Orient and on the way there. The Carolines, the Philippines, and the Ladrones should each be taxed for a coaling station, so that our merchant ships may be able conveniently to reach their customers among the nine million people of that section of the globe. Conditions may be such in the Island of Luzon as to compel us to take charge of the City of Manila, or the entire island perhaps. Having gone so far, we are morally bound to secure to the islanders a stable form of government, and it may be necessary in order to do this to occupy the place with a military force for some tome to come. Being masters of the situation we of course must be guided by our own interests in the matter.

M. W. CONNELLY,
Editor the Commercial Appeal.

Cleveland.

Peace can no longer be purchased with the independence of Cuba. To that price has now been added surrender to the United States of Porto Rico and all the smaller islands belonging to Spain in the West Indies, with the cession of one of the Ladrone Islands to the United States as a coaling station and at least a coaling station in the Philippines. These are the minimum demands, from which there can be no possible abatement. They are below what Spain has any right to expect and much less than would be exacted by any other nation in similar circumstances.

PLAIN DEALER (Dem.).

Policy of the Leader has been in favor of the independence of Cuba in accordance with the pledge of our people, and the establishment of a stable form of government. It also advocates the retention of Porto Rico by the United States. As for the Philippine Islands, it is contented to abide by the wisdom of President McKinley.

LEADER (Rep.).

Free Cuba, keep Porto Rico, and maintain a coaling station in the Philippines.

B. F. BOWER,
Publisher Cleveland World (Rep.)

San Francisco.

Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor of the Examiner (Democratic).—The independence of Cuba should be acknowledged. Porto Rico should be held as an American port. The commercial interests of the Pacific coast will certainly be served by the retention of the Philippines under such a form of government as would permit the United States to have the final say in their affairs.

A. M. LAWRENCE,
Managing Editor the Examiner (Dem.)

It is not an ethetical problem of imperialism we are about to deal with. If Spain had money to pay we might be content with money. But as she has nothing but land America must be content with that and take it for what it is worth. We have debarred ourselves from taking Cuba save by the free consent of its people. When we take the Philippines it will be our easy and pleasant task to show the people through wise, economic, and administrative policies that their best interests have been subserved. The same will be true of our duty in Porto Rico, though in that quarter a prompt acquiescence in the annexation program is to be expected.

M. H. DE YOUNG,
Editor of the Chronicle [Rep.].

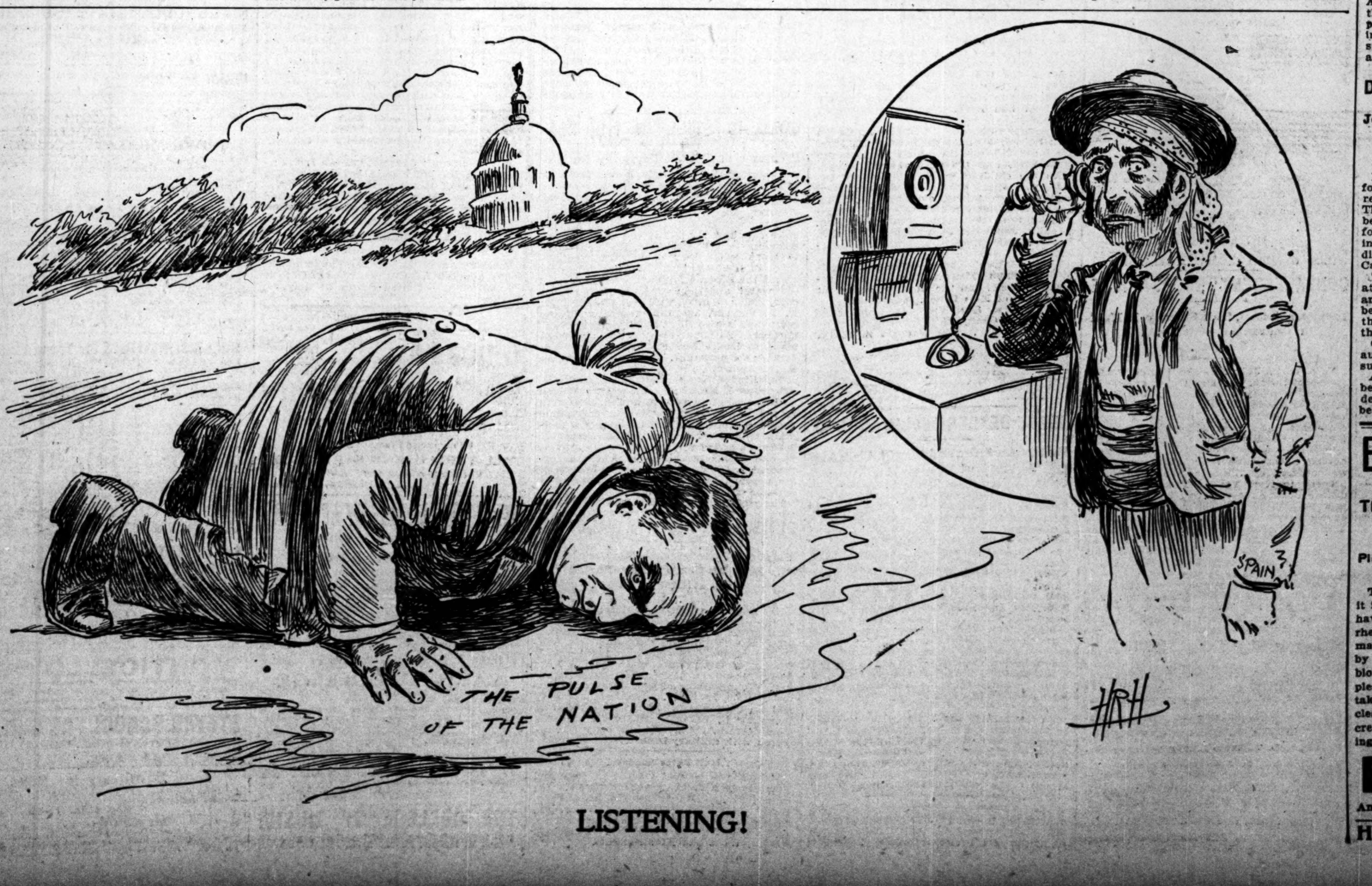
Atlanta.

Clark Howell, editor of the Constitution (Dem.)—I am satisfied with the action of the President as regards the contemplated disposition of the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico. Some one has to mark out a policy, and law has made it the President's duty. It would be difficult at first thought to dispose of the question otherwise than he is doing

CLARK HOWELL,
Editor of the Constitution (Dem.)

Hoke Smith, editor of the Journal (Dem.)—My views of the disposition of the territories under discussion are expressed by the plan of the government so far as it has progressed.

HOKE SMITH.


THE PULSE OF THE NATION
SPAIN
HRH

LISTENING!

FIFTH UNDER DISCIPLINE.

Absentees Return to the Illinois Regiment and Order Again Prevails.

FEW TO BE PUNISHED.

Colonel Culver Disposed to Be Lenient with His Rebellious Volunteers.

BRING INFLUENCE TO BEAR.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 29.—[Special.]—The Fifth Illinois, one of the finest regiments at the park, is again under discipline after the two days of demoralization following the countermand of the order to proceed to Porto Rico. Last night and today the men have been returning to camp, and tonight it was estimated that nine-tenths of the absent men had returned. Roll call will be resumed in the morning, and the regular routine of camp life will be taken up.

The greater part of today was taken up in arranging tents on the new camp ground to which the regiment has been assigned, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of the old site. The men were still dissatisfied, but they worked with a will, and by night were in better spirits. Nearly all of the cooks returned today, and for the first time since camp was broken Wednesday morning regular rations were served.

Farmers and grocerymen whose wagons were held up by the boys on Wednesday and Thursday have been notified that they will be paid in full for everything taken from them. Several have already appeared at headquarters, and after proving their accounts have been fully satisfied.

Sympathy for the Men.

Naturally the officers are humiliated over the conduct of the men, though the general public here, while regretting the breach of discipline, is disposed to be lenient in judging the regiment by the conduct of the hotheads, who forgot themselves under stress of great disappointment. People of Chattanooga and vicinity have sympathized with the boys, and tolerated their disorders with remarkable good humor, and have advised them to return to camp and take chances with the rest for active service in the near future.

The explanation of the War department exculpating Colonel Culver from all blame in connection with the regiment's recall has had a most conciliatory effect, and it is stated that several of the men have apologized to the Colonel for their conduct. Colonel Culver was indisposed today, and most of the officers are completely worn out over the exciting and exacting duties of the last few days.

Just what is to be done with the men who have been guilty of violation of military discipline is not stated, but it was stated that only the most flagrant cases will be punished.

It is the current talk among the men that they were told by their officers to do as they pleased, and, as a matter of fact, many of them did not realize the full meaning of their conduct.

Although there are those who are expecting warm times next week after the men have been paid off, for the present peace is being rapidly restored, and by tomorrow things will be moving as though nothing had happened.

Appeals to Congressmen.

Today nearly every company commander in the regiment is sending telegrams to Congressional representatives and United States Senators urging them to use their influence to secure the pushing forward of the Fifth to the front. The following significant telegram was among the numerous ones sent:

"J. V. Graff, Pekin, Ill.: Senior regiment of Ilinois bottled up at Chickamauga through lack of political pull. For Heaven's sake use your influence at Washington to get us out on Porto Rican expedition. Have been turned down twice by other States.

"W. W. SELLERS,
"Lieutenant Company G, Fifth Illinois."

Funeral services were conducted today in the Fifth Illinois Regiment by Chaplain Hardin W. Davis over the body of Private H. J. Reeder, Company A, who died Thursday morning in the division hospital. His death was occasioned by eating some kind of a poisonous root. His parents, who live near Barry, Ill., were notified of his death and wired Captain Ware to send the remains home, which was done. Company A escorted the body to the limits of Chickamauga Park and a detail accompanied it to Chattanooga.

Marsh Secures a Promise.

Quincy, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—Congressman Marsh has taken up the cause of the Fifth Illinois with the department at Washington and a dispatch was received from him tonight saying that Secretary Alger had assured him that the wrong done that regiment would be righted. Quincy people are highly indignant at the manner in which the regiment was treated and sympathize with the soldiers in their disappointment. Company F comes from here.

DU BOSC EXPULSION EXPLAINED

Joseph Chamberlain Makes an Announcement on the Subject in the Commons.

London, July 29.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons today to Thomas Gibson Bowles, Conservative, member of Lynne Regis, said Señor Du Bosc, the former Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, was formally requested by the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to leave Canada.

This, Mr. Chamberlain added, was done at the direction of the imperial government, and on the ground that there was reason to believe Señor Du Bosc was using Canada for the purpose of belligerent operations against the United States.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain said that the authority to expel aliens from Canada in such cases rests with the crown.

Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain said the government could not undertake to lay on the table the papers having bearing upon Señor Du Bosc's expulsion.

Blood Tells

The Story of Health or Disease—Keep It Pure.

Pimples, Boils and Sores Are Signals of Danger.

They show that the blood is impure, and it is in impure blood that nearly all diseases have their origin. Scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh, and even dyspepsia may be traced to bad blood and are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes the blood pure. If you are troubled with pimples and eruptions you should at once begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, besides cleansing the blood of all impurities, will create a good appetite, cure that tired feeling and make you strong and healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THINK SENN IS CORRECT.

Officials Say Shafter's Own Reports Corroborate the Doctor's Charges.

ALGER MUCH PERTURBED

Difference of Opinion as to the Discretion of the Writer but Not as to His Truth.

MAY BE A COURT-MARTIAL.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—Lieutenant Colonel Senn's letter in THE TRIBUNE criticising General Shafter for his refusal to coöperate with the medical corps in preventing the spread of disease among the troops at Santiago has stirred up a hornets' nest in army circles. It was one of the topics of discussion among officials of the War department, and although no official cognizance has been taken of Colonel Senn's charges against his superior officer, Secretary Alger was much perturbed over the publication of the facts hitherto suppressed.

Secretary Alger of course would not vouchsafe an expression of opinion, but his manner when an interview was sought plainly indicated that he was not in accord with Colonel Senn's views. Military officials were divided, however, in their opinions, some taking sides with the Chicago surgeon, and others siding with Shafter. It was plainly apparent that Colonel Senn's letter was considered an important document, well worthy of deliberate consideration.

Senn's Accuracy Unquestioned.

In medical circles of the War department Dr. Senn is looked upon as an eminent authority, and while his views from a professional standpoint were accepted without dispute his charges against General Shafter created somewhat of a sensation. Surgeon General Sternberg, Colonel Senn's immediate superior, was reticent, and refused to express his opinion concerning the Chicagoan's criticism of Shafter, although he read the letter in THE TRIBUNE with much interest.

"In the absence of formal charges by Colonel Senn or any other surgeon at Santiago I would not discuss the matter," he said. "If it is brought to my attention officially I might have something to say, not otherwise."

Surprised at His Hardihood.

In bureaus of the War department numerous officials were found who were willing to express their opinion, but with the understanding that their names were not to be disclosed. It was a matter of much surprise to many that Colonel Senn dared accuse Shafter of neglecting sick and dying soldiers, and he was complimented upon his bravery in antagonizing the man who has it in his power to make Santiago a mighty unpleasant field in which to pursue scientific studies.

In this respect Colonel Senn was accused of being indiscreet, although those who ventured this view admired him secretly, and concluded what he said about "Pecos Bill" was pretty near right. Colonel Senn was roundly denounced in some quarters, but the majority of those who found fault with the letter and sided with Shafter were West Pointers, who are naturally prejudiced against civilian volunteer officers.

Corroborated by Shafter's Reports.

It was admitted by those who upheld Shafter's course in refusing to furnish the medical corps with soldiers to assist in checking the spread of disease that Colonel Senn's narrative of the sanitary condition of the camps at Santiago was borne out by "Bull" Shafter's official reports to the War department. But the Colonel's audacity in criticising the acts of his superior officer was what the West-Pointers declared to be "rank impertinence," which ought to be punished by court-martial. Army rules forbid such freedom of speech as Colonel Senn employed in his letter, particularly when directed against a superior by a subordinate, and Colonel Senn's words were therefore considered to be the height of indiscretion.

Officers who declared Colonel Senn was justified in criticising Shafter for neglecting his sick and feverish soldiers pointed to General Miles' action in detailing a battalion to assist the surgeon as a point in the Chicagoan's favor. If, as certain officials of the War department asserted, Shafter's lines were so thin he could not spare any soldiers, Colonel Senn's friends thought General Miles would hardly have taken a whole battalion from the front and sent it to the rear to assist the surgeons in caring for their patients. When Colonel Senn's letter was called to his attention, Adjutant General Corbin seemed somewhat concerned.

Adjutant General Is Concerned.

"Well," he said, "it is a matter for the surgeons to fight out among themselves, and until it is referred to the War department no official notice will be taken of Colonel Senn's letter."

Colonel Alden, General Sternberg's assistant, was inclined to defend Dr. Senn on the ground that he was not familiar with army rules.

"The fact that Colonel Senn is a civilian and unused to army rules," said he, "explains why he rushed into print with charges against his superior officer."

Wiser to Have Suppressed the Truth.

Colonel Alden seemed to think it would have been wiser to suppress the truth and to have confined knowledge of Shafter's negligence to the War department. Commissary General Eagan, while expressing the belief that Colonel Senn's narrative disclosed the true state of affairs at Santiago, said it would be easy to find fault in the conduct of such a great undertaking as the campaign in Cuba was.

"I do not think Colonel Senn should have questioned the acts of his superior officer," he said. "General Shafter is the one to determine what is or is not right. If he had withdrawn a contingent of soldiers from the front it might have given the enemy an opportunity to break through somewhere, for Shafter frequently reported that his lines were thin. He was familiar with the state of things at the front and the doctor was not. If he could have spared any soldiers to assist the surgeons I believe he would have done it."

Whether or not Colonel Senn will be called upon to explain his criticism of Shafter either by court martial or personally, depends entirely upon how "Pecos Bill" Shafter looks at it.

TELLS HOW YELLOW JACK CAME

H. L. Beach, Associated Press Correspondent, Says No Precautions Were Taken to Keep It Out of the Army.

H. L. Beach, correspondent of the Associated Press with the army at Santiago, has returned to his home in Chicago, having been compelled by sickness to leave the field. Regarding the introduction of yellow fever into the army Mr. Beach says:

"General Shafter sent word to Santiago that he intended to bombard the city, as every one now knows. Thereupon the people all began to flee, and most of them went to El Caney. This is a town of about 500 people, but 15,000 refugees went thither and occupied the houses, in which there was room for only 500. The town was overflowing, there was no food for the Cubans, and the army had not enough to spare. So these people had to go out and forage for themselves. Santiago is known as the worst yellow fever part in Cuba, and these people who did not carry it with them soon had it, for their condition, huddled together as they were, was terrible, and brought on the pest almost immediately.

"Now, then, I know it to be a fact, having seen it myself, that the army ambulances were used to haul these refugees from El Caney so they might get food. The people waded through the mud and were picked up by the ambulances. Then our sick and wounded were hauled in the same ambulances. But worst of all, it seems to me, is the fact that the commissary wagons, which always were going to Siboney and back carrying food, went out with food, returned loaded with refugees, and went back again loaded with food.

"No yellow fever appeared in the army before the lines were opened to these people from Santiago, and Dr. Ducker of Chicago, who was with the correspondents, told us just two days before yellow fever appeared that it must come in forty-eight hours. He also told Major Pope, the surgeon, but the latter said he could do nothing to avoid it.

"Another thing, Siboney is a yellow fever port, and the officers were told by the Cubans that the buildings in the town were infected. Still, the soldiers, the newspaper men, and others went into the houses and slept there, and as a result all got the fever. Instead of being burned at once these houses were permitted to stand until the disease appeared."

SICK ARRIVE AT FORT THOMAS.

Patients from the Camps at Tampa Transferred to the Kentucky Hospital.

Cincinnati, O., July 29.—A hospital train arrived at Newport, Ky., at 5 o'clock tonight with 139 sick soldiers from Tampa and transferred them to the hospital at Fort Thomas. All except Lee, the wounded soldier, are suffering from typhoid fever and dysentery. The following is a complete list:

Sixth Cavalry.

SCHLAGER, R. A. C.
HEBEN, WM. O.
CONNEM, JAMES J.
MAGEE, FRANK J.
CANTWELL, E.
PENNEY, H. F.
OGDEN, CLARK J.
OBENSHAIN, F. P.
GAGNON, CHRIST.
MURTHA, OWEN J.
SIMMONS, HARVEY.
BODELL, BERMID.
NUTTER, GEO. E.
DONNELLEY, WM.
FOLEY, HUBERT M.
HOPPOCK, E. H.
EDGAR, EPHRAIM H.
STAIB, GEORGE.
PELLETIER, GEO. V.
HUGHES, ALBERT.
ESPENSHIP, H. S.
BROWN, MATHEW.
ALEXANDER, J. L.
REID, BARTON S.
GEANNETTE, E.
BERNARD, H. B.
BROOKER, WM.
READING, P. C.
JACKSON, JOHN.
KEANES, THOMAS.
HERMMELE, WM.
JONES, CHARLES.
GRAVES, ALBERT.
KONEMAIR, A. J.
ALLISTON, FRANK.
TIERNON, RILEY.
SMITH, EDWIN.
ANSON, CHARLES.

Third Cavalry.

KADELIC, EDWARD.
KADELIC, HOWARD.
STAPLES, JAMES N.
MORREY, WILSON H.
WINDBILL, JNO. T.
KREEGIER, EMIL C.
FEEGAN, PAUL H.
HEMBRICH, T. A.
TERRY, N. B.
MARKS, HERMAN B.
CRITZER, JOHN.
PLATNER, C. E.
ST. JAMES, GEORGE.
LEVENAUCK, B. P.
MICHAEL, JOSEPH.
BRUSH, ARTHUR W.
LEWIS, JOHN F.

Fifth Cavalry.

ARMSTRONG, C. A.
CANNON, JAMES.
LONGO, JOHN M.
LIEBENROOT, —.
RIESING, J. F. W.
HEALEY, MICHAEL.
RAINBOW, JOHN.

Fifth Artillery.

COSTELLO, JOHN.

Hospital Corps.

PETERS, GEO. A.
DAVIS, DAVID H.
HILL, ED. JAS.
CAVANAUGH, M. B.
MAYER, FRED.
PETER, GEORGE A.

Twentieth Infantry.

BEHAN, MICHAEL.
HARRIS, ORRIN C.
MINEHARDT, GEO.
MANNIX, JOHN T.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.

DORSEY, JAMES F.

Thirteenth Infantry.

WOODWARD, WALTER H.

Second New York Volunteers.

RILEY, HARRY H.
STONE, JOSEPH I.
MYERSON, CHARLES.

Second Cavalry.

ESPENSHIP, HENRY F.

Eleventh Infantry.

CHURCHILL, J. H.
LAMB, W. B.
BURGESS, WM. A.
ROGERS, WESLEY.

Nineteenth Infantry.

MAYER, CHARLES.
ZUKA, JOHN.
JOICE, RICHARD K.

First Ohio Volunteers.

MURANAN, E. J.
WEMHOFF, FRED.
JENNINGS, A.
ARNS, HARRY.
HUSTON, P. G.
BRANT, ALBERT.
SCHNEHLING, M.
LUTZ, WILLIAM.
REYNOLDS, WM. E.
BARNES, A. H.
BRAND, FRED.
HAWTHORNE, M. T.

Tenth Cavalry.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES H.

Miscellaneous.

NORTON, GOULD J., First U. S. Vol. Cavalry.
CARTLEGE, CRANO, First U. S. Vol. Cavalry.
BROWN, GABE, Second Cavalry.
LYND, WILLIAM G., Second New York Volunteers.
HANIFIN, WILLIAM D., Second Cavalry.
KUNKEL, EDWARD A., Second New York Volunteers.
HILEMAN, CLEVELAND H., Fifth Ohio Volunteers.
WEINER, HENRY, Second Georgia.
MURPHY, MARTIN W., Fifth Ohio Infantry.
PARKER, ROBERT J., Fifth Ohio Infantry.
SPERRY, MERLE, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
RUNSEN, NEATH, Second Georgia.
MAY, JAMES T., Second Georgia.
TUCKER, HARVEY C., Third Ohio Infantry.
VON ESSEN, C. H., Thirty-second Michigan Infantry.
WEAVER, HENRY O., Captain, Third Ohio Infantry.
COSFORD, ERNST, Fifth Ohio Infantry.
KING, WILLIAM R., Second Georgia.
ULLERY, EDWARD H., Third Ohio.
DUNN, JOHN T., Sixty-ninth New York.
GREENE, JOSEPH, Sixty-ninth New York.
CHAMBERLAIN, ARTHUR, provisional engineer volunteers.
ROBINSON, PETER, Ninth Cavalry.
VINSON, GEORGE, First Illinois.
HERBEY, A. LEE, wounded.
CLANCY, JOHN C., Sixty-ninth New York.
GRAHAM, GEORGE W., Sixty-ninth New York.
MORIARITY, THOMAS, Sixty-ninth New York.
FLEMING, ZEB V., Second Georgia.
FRYE, THOMAS, Sixty-ninth New York.
MURPHY, THOMAS J., Sixty-ninth New York.
HILARY, JOHN E., Sixty-ninth New York.
GRENAWELT, HARRY, Sixty-ninth New York.
CAPWELL, NELSON, Third Ohio.
THOMAS, CLAUDE, Second Georgia.
MAECKER, ORBA J., Second Georgia.
DOWNEY, PATRICK, Sixty-ninth New York.
MILLER, GEORGE P., Second Georgia.
BURTON, WILLIAM, Fifth Ohio.

157th Indiana.

BENNETT, GUY.
WILLS, GEORGE A.
BUTLER, GEORGE P.
WILLIAMS, LORA B.

CONVALESCENT TROOPS ARRIVE

Transport Leona, from Siboney, Is Held in Quarantine—List of the Soldiers.

New York, July 29.—The United States transport Leona, Captain Wilder, arrived at quarantine today from Siboney, July 23, via Hampton Roads, July 28, bringing fifty convalescent soldiers, two newspaper correspondents, and a colored boy, who went with the Ninth Cavalry from Tampa to Santiago.

At Hampton Roads on July 27 the steamer, having twenty-nine fever cases on board, was ordered by the local health officer to proceed to New York. There were no deaths during the voyage from Siboney to this port. The newspaper correspondents on board are Burr McIntosh and P. H. Corbin. The Leona brought twelve sacks of mail from the United States camp at Siboney. This mail will be disinfected and forwarded to the New York postoffice this afternoon.

The following is a complete list of sick and wounded soldiers on board the Leona. The first twenty are fever patients, most of whom are convalescent; all being privates unless otherwise designated:

COLE, E. J., Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.
MILLER, H. W., Lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry.
YOUNG, JOHN, Sergeant, signal corps.
BURNS, JOHN W., Battery K, First Artillery.
WELLS, DAVID M., musician, Company F, Fourth Infantry.
DEES, FRANK L., Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
MULLER, CARL, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan.
LAKE, SIDNEY F., Company C, Thirty-third Michigan.
PHILPOT, L. T., Troop L, First Volunteer Cavalry.
MAURER, C. C., band, Seventeenth Infantry.
PENCE, CHARLES, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
RUSSELL, THOMAS, Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
ALBRIGHT, F. F., Company C, Thirteenth Infantry.
FOWLER, FRED, Company I, Thirty-third Michigan.
STOCKBRIDGE, A. J., Troop F, First Volunteer Cavalry.
DAVIDSON, J. S., Company H, Twelfth Infantry.
FISHER, VAL, Company G, Third Infantry.
PROCTOR, J., Troop B, First Volunteer Cavalry.
EBO, W. D., Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
ANTRIM, EARL, Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
CLARK, CLYDE E., Company C, engineers.
SLEETH, ALBERT, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
HALLE, WILLIAM, Company F, Twentieth Infantry.
GASTRON, L., Company H, Twentieth Infantry.
ROSENMOND, LOUIS, chief cook.
JEFFERY, FRANK, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan.
DOOLEY, WILLIAM J., Company F, Sixth Massachusetts.
NELSON, DANIEL, teamster, Tenth Infantry.
SMITH, H. J., Troop C, Second Cavalry.
RINN, LOUIS, Company H, Third Cavalry.
ESTES, LEE, Company G, Seventh Infantry.
McMILLEN, J., Company F, Thirty-third Michigan.
DAN, GEORGE, Sergeant, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
CROSS, CLIFFORD E., Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
SKEES, ALBERT, Troop C, Second Cavalry.
FRENCH, J. T., teamster, Sixteenth Infantry.
MILLER, WILLIAM, Company B, First District of Columbia Volunteers.
LOWENTHAL, B., Battery K, First Artillery.
HYDE, ALEXANDER, Corporal, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
WALLACE, G. E., Company A, Twentieth Infantry.
WALKER, WILLIAM, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry.
CRABB, J. E., Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
PERRY, WILLIAM, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
WILSON, E., Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
BENNETT, F., Troop F, Sixteenth Infantry.
DOOLEY, WILLIAM, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry.
BECHAUSEN, HENRY, Battery K, First Artillery.
BECKLEY, COLONEL, hospital corps.
FINLEY, O., colored boy, camp follower.

There was no surgeon on board the Leona, and the men were attended by the ship's people and their own officers and comrades.

Dr. Doty decided to remove the twenty-nine fever patients to Swinburne Island and the convalescent and wounded soldiers to Hoffman Island. If at the end of twenty-four hours it is found that none show symptoms of yellow fever the Leona and all of the detained passengers will be released.

FIVE PERSONS COMMIT SUICIDE AND TWO MORE TRY IT.

One Uses a Knife, Another a Revolver, and Four Jump Into the Lake—Andrew Anderson Is Rescued.

Two persons committed suicide in Lake Michigan, in and near Chicago yesterday, two others tried to end their lives in the same manner, one probably succeeding, the other being rescued; the death of a fourth despondent, who had cut his throat with a shoe knife, was reported; another shot himself, dying instantly; and a sixth slashed an artery, but will recover.

The Dead.

CROSBY, JESSE, San Diego apartment building, 53 River street, home at Baltimore; jumped into Lake Michigan at the foot of the high bridge in Lincoln Park. Attempt made to rescue him, but the boat was swamped and he perished. Body has not been recovered.

CROSS, MRS. ELIZABETH, of Chicago; drowned herself in Lake Michigan at Whiting, Ind.

JOHNSON, JOHN A., 202 Franklin street, cut his throat with a shoe knife and died on Thursday evening. Despondency the cause.

MECHALEK, JOSEPH, 381 West Sixteenth street, 47 years old, Bohemian, shot himself in the right temple after ordering his wife and children out of the house; had been drinking and was despondent. Inquest this morning at the residence.

Probably Dead.

Jacobs, John, believed to have committed suicide off Fullerton avenue in Lincoln Park. Overturned rowboat found, in which were a notebook inscribed "Property of John Jacobs" and two Brooklyn bridge tickets. Body not recovered.

Will Recover.

Anderson, Andrew, 153 Milton street, 64 years old; jumped into the lake at the foot of Oak street and was rescued by Lincoln Park Policeman John Shea. Cause, despondency; will recover.

TALANZIK, MAX, 644 Milwaukee avenue, 42 years old, Polish, tailor, tried to commit suicide by cutting the artery in his arm; taken to County Hospital; will recover; despondency the cause.

Jesse Crosby, whose residence is at 1004 Eastern avenue, Baltimore, was seen to jump into the lake at the foot of the high bridge by Charles McIntosh of 504 Burling street. Crosby left his coat on the beach with a letter addressed to his uncle, W. H. Bryson, at the San Diego apartment building. The letter was as follows:

Dear Uncle Billie: Please see that my trunk and valise are snt to my poor wife, Mrs. Jesse Crosby, 1004 Eastern avenue, Baltimore, Md., and wire Charles Wheeler, 1600 North Chester street, Baltimore, that I am dead. I could not help it. I am almost crazy. I drowned myself in the lake at the foot of the high bridge in Lincoln Park. Please see that my keys are sent to my wife, and oblige one in distress. Your nephew, JESSE CROSBY.

After being rescued from the lake by Policeman Shea, Andrew Anderson was booked at East Chicago Avenue Station for disorderly conduct.

John A. Johnson killed himself at 202 Franklin street, cutting his throat with a shoeknife, because he could not secure work.

Baltimore, Md., July 29.—[Special.]—Jesse Crosby left Baltimore three weeks ago, telling his wife that he was going into the bicycle business in Chicago. When informed tonight of his suicide she was calm, and did not appear to be shocked over the news. Crosby was 24 years old. He had been married about five years. His wife and their two children reside with her family. Mrs. Crosby said there had been no disagreement between her husband and herself.

LAKE EXCURSION FOR PUPILS.

Children from Vacation Schools Make the Trip to Milwaukee and Back by Boat.

Seventeen hundred children from the vacation schools of Chicago transformed the Christopher Columbus into an enlarged edition of the Old Lady's shoe yesterday when they took possession of the boat for a lake trip to Milwaukee and back. Many of them had never seen Lake Michigan before.

The party comprised 250 children from the Polk School, 200 from the Seward, 300 from the Jones, 250 from the Adams, 400 from the Montefiore, and 300 from the Hammond. With the children were teachers and cadets, who spent the day in keeping their charges from falling overboard. Among the nationalities represented by the excursionists were Bohemian, Italian, Arabian, Swedish, Japanese, Polish, Russian, Welsh, French, German, negro, English, and American.

W. E. Watts' Young Chicago People's Military Band aided the boat band in furnishing music, and the children, under the leadership of Miss Hofer, sang choruses of national airs. Sketching parties, under the direction of George Schriber, copied nature in sea and sky. The teachers in charge were:

O. J. Milliken.
W. P. Beeching.
Mrs. F. E. Raymond.
Miss Laura Bevans.
H. S. Tibbitts.
W. E. Watt.
Miss Edith Nelson.
Edward Wildman.
E. B. Smith.
E. A. Dillon.
August Haley.
Miss Louise Heller.

HORSE DEALER DEVLIN ROBBED

Martha Atkinson and Cleo St. Clair Are Accused of Stealing $1,300 from Him.

Martha Atkinson and Cleo St. Clair, both colored, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Martin on the charge of stealing a wallet containing $1,300 from William Devlin. The hearing was continued until next Tuesday.

Devlin is a horse buyer, and he arrived in Chicago on Thursday morning with a carload of horses which he had purchased in Nebraska and Iowa for exhibition at the horse sale which is to be opened at Tattersall's in New York shortly. At State and Taylor streets he was accosted by two colored women, with whom he conversed for a few minutes, and then started out for the Stock-Yards. When he had gone several blocks he noticed that his pocketbook, which he had placed in a rear trousers pocket, was missing.

He returned to the doorway, but no trace of either women or pocketbook was to be found. Devlin went to the Harrison Street Police Station and informed Inspector Hartnett of his loss. Later in the afternoon the women were arrested at Twelfth and Clark streets. The money was not recovered.

Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. seem to have caught the town on men's fine silk and balbriggan underwear. It's not to be wondered at, as the values are extraordinary.

TRUE BILL FOR KAHLER.

EX-ALDERMAN'S SON ACCUSED OF VIOLATING THE PRIMARY LAW.

He Denies Voting at More than One Party Caucus and Says the Charge Is Inspired by the Political Enmity of Witnesses—Secretary Van Cleave Opens the Headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee—R. E. Burke to Reach Here Today.

The grand jury yesterday voted a true bill against John Kahler, son of ex-Alderman Conrad Kahler, on a charge of violating section 43 of the new primary election law. Kahler is accused of having voted at the Republican primary election in one of the districts of the Twelfth Ward in June and also at the Democratic primary election held in the same district on July 8. Under the law this is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two nor more than five years.

Kahler lives with his father at 282 South Homan avenue and has been known in ward politics for several years. His district is the Nineteenth. According to the evidence presented before the grand jury Kahler voted at the Republican primaries at 1400 West Madison street. This Kahler emphatically denies. He says he can prove he was not in the polling place all day. He admits having voted in the Democratic primary polling place at St. Louis and Colorado avenues. He alleges the attack on him was inspired by political enmity.

Secretary Van Cleave of the Republican State Central committee and Chairman Small of the Subcommittee on Organization of the same body came to town and took possession of the long disused headquarters of the committee in the Great Northern Hotel. They will remain here until after the election in November. It is not the purpose to formally open the State campaign until about Sept. 15, when Chairman Rannels will take charge of the work, but in the meantime will be done the preliminary work of organization, corresponding with the chairmen of the various county committees, and similar work. This task will be in charge of Mr. Small by virtue of his position as chairman of the Subcommittee on Organization.

Secretary Burke of the Democratic County committee will arrive in Chicago today. He comes from Buffalo, N. Y., where he has been for the last few days. The fact that Richard Croker will not reach New York City until several hours after Secretary Burke's arrival in Chicago effectually disposes of the imaginative tale that Burke went to New York to meet Croker and settle with him the destinies of the Democratic party in national affairs for several generations to come.

The Democrats are raising the question whether their enlistment in the army of the United States for service against Spain does not disqualify State Senators Fort and Aspinwall for holding their seats in the Legislature, both being holdover Senators. There is considerable dispute about the law in the case, but the Democrats are hesitating about pressing the issue, chiefly because they fear it would prove an unpopular move to attempt to throw out Republican Senators for being patriotic enough to enlist.

Congressman Hinrichsen was at Democratic State headquarters during the day, and predicted success for his townsman, Dunlap, as candidate for State Treasurer. He also retailed a conversation he had had with Ben Cable just before the latter sailed for Europe, in which Mr. Cable gave his listener to understand he was as good a Democrat as anyone. "I did not ask him outright," said Hinrichsen, "but I certainly drew the inference he was a believer in 16 to 1, as well as the rest of the Democratic platform."

Men who know Mr. Cable best, however, are disposed to laugh at the attempts being made by free silver Democrats, who are anxious to have Cable back in the party, to prove him a 16 to 1 man. They are disposed to become equally hilarious over the attempts of R. E. Spangler to pose as the interpreter of Mr. Cable's opinions.

Chairman Orr has sent out a call for a meeting of the Democratic State committee for next Wednesday.

AMERICAN CONSULS AT TANGIER HAVE TO BE GUARDED.

Spanish Residents of the Morocco Port Threaten the Officials and Talk of Cutting the Cable to Hinder Watson from Provisioning.

London, July 29.—Mail advices received here today from Tangier, Morocco, say that the threats of the Spanish residents there caused the house of Mr. F. C. Partridge, the retiring United States Consul, to be guarded before he left, and, in addition, his successor, Mr. Samuel Gunmere, was escorted to the consulate, which is still guarded by Moorish troops.

One American family, which had been residing at Tangier, went to Europe, fearing violence. The conduct of the 5,000 Spaniards generally has been calm, though there have been a few threats to cut the cable in order to prevent Commodore Watson from using it and in order to interfere with the provisioning of his squadron.

Then French steamer Obia, which recently touched at Tangier with ninety refugees from the Canary Islands, reported that the foreign Consuls at the Canaries had notified the subjects of their governments that Commodore Watson's squadron was coming, and the people, therefore, were panic stricken and were seeking refuge in the interior of the islands.

GOLD IS STILL IN THE SEA.

Promoter of Boston Company for Extracting the Precious Metal from Sea Water Is Missing.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—[Special.]—Excited stockholders in the Electrolytic Marine Salts company flocked to the offices of the company in the Exchange Building today to learn what they could about the absence of the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, who promoted the scheme for extracting gold from sea water and then suddenly went to Europe, under an alias, with over $300,000. Mr. A. P. Sawyer, assistant treasurer of the company, is also ill at home today at Newburyport. Although every attempt has been made to locate Mr. Fisher, who was Jernegan's assistant, his whereabouts are still unknown.

The Boston News Bureau says: "The officers of the company think Mr. Jernegan will immediately return, but at present it is not known that there is any criminal charge against him. We, however, understand from other sources that Mr. Jernegan, before he sailed for Europe, wrote a letter to one of his associates in which he expressed confidence in the profitableness of his process, but intimated the immaturity of some of his calculations."

The works at Lubec, Me., will be closed.

FUNERAL OF PRIVATE WALDRON.

Member of the Seventh Regiment Who Died at Camp Alger Buried with Military Honors.

The funeral of Peter Waldron was held at the Church of the Nativity, Thirty-seventh street and Union avenue, yesterday afternoon. High mass was said by the Rev. Father Magee. The church was filled with friends of the private, who died in Fort Meyer Hospital at Camp Alger on last Monday. Young Waldron was 18 years old and the son of Thomas J. Waldron, living at 3831 La Salle street. He was a member of Company D, Seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. At Calvary the body was interred with military honors.

Half Rates Sundays.

Tickets will be sold via the Chicago and Northwestern railway at one fare for the round trip to Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Fort Sheridan, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, and intermediate stations, good returning the same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

STEAL KEY FOR CHICAGO.

FIDELIA MEMBERS SECURE SANGERFEST TROPHY BY THEFT.

It Is of Gilded Wood, Six Feet Long, and Is Symbolic of the Freedom of Davenport—Business Session Occurs Today and Chicago May Be Chosen for the Fest of 1900—Last Night's Fine Concert—Great Parade Tomorrow.

Davenport, Ia., July 29.—[Special.]—The Fidelia society of Chicago will bear in triumph home from the sängerfest the key of the City of Davenport. In accordance with the time honored custom, it was secured by theft, the successful robbers procuring the token in rivalry with every society of the bund. There is nothing imaginary about the key. It is of gilded wood, has a length of six feet, and was presented to the Sängerbund by Mayor Baker of Davenport after his speech of welcome at the reception concert Thursday night.

As a part of the ceremony, it was handed to President Moritz Herling of Milwaukee, who later intrusted it to a deputy with instructions to guard it for Milwaukee's honor. Members of the Fidelia society, however, had already planned to secure possession of the key. They followed the deputy from the fest hall, eluded other parties sent on the same errand, and at the proper place pounced upon the key bearer, and took the prize from him.

At a meeting of executive officials held this noon it was decided to hold the business convention of the Sängerbund tomorrow afternoon instead of Sunday morning. It will convene in the Turner Hall Opera-House at 1 o'clock, and probably will not last over an hour. In that short time, however, much business will be transacted. Reports of officers will be heard, new officers elected, and the sängerfest city for 1900 will be selected.

May Come to Chicago in 1900.

Developments of today make Chicago a possibility for the next meeting place. The honor had been almost conceded to Milwaukee, and today formal application in that city's behalf was made by telegraph through the Citizens' league. The answer of the bund officers was a cold and guarded telegram, stating that if Milwaukee wanted the fest enough to give a guarantee of $50,000 its request would be considered.

Chicago's Sängerbund growth in two years may be seen from the fact that its four societies at the time of the Dubuque fest have now grown to twelve. The four old societies were the Harugari Liedertafel, the Fiedelia, the Harlem Männerchor, and the Lake View Männerchor. The eight new organizations are the Harugari Sängerbund, the Frohsinn Sängerbund, the Chicago Sänger Quartet, the Amphion society, the Frier Sängerbund, the Schleswig-Holsteiner Männerchor, and the Gesang Verin Harmonie.

The first grand fest concert tonight bore witness to the talent of the two Chicago soloists, Mrs. Ida Hemmi and Wilhelm A. Wegener and to the merit of the Gessangverein Harmonie and the Harugari Liedertafel. Mrs. Hemmi sang as a soprano solo, "Der Himmel Hat Ein Thräne Geweint," by Kuecken, and Mr. Wegener sang a tenor air from Mehul's "Joseph in Ægypten." The Gesangverein Harmonic, under the direction of H. Von Oppen, rendered as a chorus Kofiner's "Waldmorgen," and the Harugari Liedertafel, led by August Kern, sang Hegar's "Morgen Im Walde."

Two mass choruses were sung, being the first occasion of the appearance of the entire sängerbund on the platform. The opening chorus was the prize composition, "Welcome," of which Theodore Reese, the bund director, was the composer, being the winner of the prize offered at Dubuque fest for a welcome song for use at the present fest.

Miss Pauline Woltmann of Rock Island, whose reception was one of the features of the Thursday night program, sang as a mezzo soprano solo tonight an air from "Samson and Delila," by Saint-Saëns. Bruno Herling, the son of President Herling of the bund, sang artistically a baritone solo, "Die Weihe des Liedes," by Baldamus.

Great Parade on Sunday.

The festivities of Sunday will not include a formal concert, but the Sängerbund will parade in the morning and sing in Schuetzen Park afternoon and evening. The Dubuque Sängerbund will follow the flag escort, and then will come the Chicago societies, the Bloomington Männerchor making the last of the division. The second division will be made up of the balance of the Wisconsin societies, the third division including the remainder of the Wisconsin and Illinois societies. A band and the Davenport United Singers will compose the fourth division, Turners of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri the fifth division, the officers of Scott County and of Davenport the sixth division, and the Davenport fire department the seventh division.

BALTIMORE & OHIO LITIGATION.

Stockholders Ask for a Restraining Order Upon the Reorganization Committee Respecting Certain Plans.

Baltimore, Md., July 29.—[Special.]—Judge Morris of the United States Circuit Court, upon the petition of the Johns Hopkins University, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore, and other holders of Baltimore and Ohio first preferred stock, signed an order today requiring the New York Reorganization committee of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to show cause, on or before Sept. 20 next, why it should not be restrained from taking any steps or attempting to require the petitioners and others holding such preferred stock to make an election to take other interest in lieu of their present interests, before the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is announced in the case now pending therein, or attempting to make or to permit any transfers, deliveries, or deposits of any of the bonds or stocks mentioned in the plan of reorganization until the rights of the holders of such preferred stock shall have been duly ascertained.

While the court does not grant a restraining order, the order to show cause is taken as equivalent to preventing any forfeiture of stock on the part of the Organization committee, as proposed to be done, unless such stock is deposited with the committee by Aug. 1.

Post for R. W. Lane of Ohio.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—The President today appointed Rufus W. Lane of Ohio as Consul of the United States at Smyrna, Turkey.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Conservatory
AMERICA'S LEADING SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
Auditorium Building.
Dramatic Art and Languages.
Unrivaled Faculty.
Free Advantages.
FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 5, 1898.
Catalogue mailed free. Adddress
BERNHARD ULRICH, Manager.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY
(WYMAN INSTITUTE.)
UPPER ALTON, ILLINOIS.
Twentieth year opens Sept. 14th. Able and experienced faculty. Preparation for College, Government Academies, or Business. Substantial modern buildings. Campus of fifty acres. U. S. Army detail. Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Gymnasium drills. Daily routine, discipline, and uniforms modeled after West Point. Graduates hold high positions in Army and Navy. Invites investigation and refers to any patron. Special arrangements for young boys. Every place filled during the past year. Early application advisable.
ALBERT M. JACKSON, A. M., Superintendent.

CARROLL COLLEGE
located at the leading western health resort Waukesha, Wis., two hours' ride from Chicago. Prepares for any college or professional school. Attractive course in oratory. Homelike, healthful, Christian, but non-sectarian. Co-educational. Social, educational and religious facilities unsurpassed. For all particulars address,
W. L. RANKIN, Pres't.

Elegant Home and School for Backward and Nervous Children at Kalamazoo, Mich. Forty years' experience.
DR. C. T. WILBUR, Superintendent.

THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC.
Send for illustrated catalogue to Joseph R. Harker, Ph. D., Pres., Jacksonville, Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College Grammar School
A High-Grade Preparatory School for College or Business.
ABLE INSTRUCTORS.
COMPLETE LABORATORIES.
DIPLOMA ADMITS
to Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan and other Colleges.
FINE BUILDINGS.
SANITATION PERFECT.
Beautiful Location on the high bluff shore of Lake Michigan, midway between Chicago and Milwaukee, on C. & N. W. Ry.
90 Acres of Woodland and Meadow.
Social Life and Athletic Sports strong features.
Boys from 8 to 18 years taken at any time.
For Illustrated Prospectus and further particulars address the Warden,
THE REV. DR. PIPER,
Racine, Wis.

DEMENT COLLEGE,
37 Randolph-st., Chicago.
UNEQUALED EQUIPMENT.
UNEXCELLED CORPS OF TEACHERS.
GRADUATES IN DEMAND.
Owned and managed by ISAAC S. DEMENT.
"The fastest writer in all the world."—N. Y. World.
His public records on new matter:
1,252 words in 5 minutes, Lake George, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1888. (Winning World's Championship.)
271 1 minute, Thousand Islands, N. Y., Aug., 1887.
260 1 minute, Omaha, Neb., July 18, 1889.
259 1 minute, Denver, Colo., July 20, 1889.
270 1 minute, Salt Lake City, July 27, 1889.
264 1 minute, San Francisco, July 31, 1889.
309 1 minute, Clear Lake, Iowa, July, 1891.
293 1 minute, Indianapolis, Aug. 7, 1891.
301 1 minute, Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 25, 1891.
397 1 minute, Chicago, March 22, 1893.
402 1 minute, Quincy, Ill., March 13, 1897.
312 1 minute, Chicago, May, 1897.
DEMENT'S PITMANIC SHORTHAND made the above records possible. It has come to be known as the swift, safe, sure shorthand, easy to learn, easy to write, easy to read.
Remington, Smith Premier and other standard typewriters thoroughly taught.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE,
DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.
Acknowledged the foremost school of musical learning.
NOW IN ITS NEW BUILDING—202 MICHIGAN BOUL.
Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution
MUSIC —ELOCUTION— SCHOOL OF ACTING
—LANGUAGES—
CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING—HART CONWAY, DIRECTOR—HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE COLLEGE.
33rd SEASON BEGINS SEPT. 12.
CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.
Applications for the Free and Partial Scholarships will be accepted until Aug. 10.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY,
DELAFIELD, WIS.
For catalogues and all information address
SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Ph. D., President,
Delafield, Waukesha County, Wis.

OBERLIN COLLEGE
OBERLIN, OHIO
34 miles west of Cleveland. 14 buildings thoroughly equipped with libraries, museums, laboratories, and separate gymnasia for young men and young women. Students are offered unusual advantages in the College, the Theological Seminary, the Academy, the Conservatory of Music, Normal Course in Physical Training for Women, Drawing and Painting. Seventy-eight instructors. 66th year begins Sept. 21st. For full information address the treasurer. JAMES R. SEVERANCE, Oberlin, O.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY
243 Wabash Ave.
KIMBALL HALL,
The Most Complete Music School in the West.
All branches of MUSIC, HARMONY, COMPOSITION.
DRAMATIC ART, MODERN LANGUAGES. Special rates to talented pupils of limited means. Fall term begins Sept. 8. Catalogue mailed free.
JOHN J. HATTSTAEDT, Director.

HAHNEMANN
Medical College and Hospital
OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
The thirty-ninth annual course of lectures in this institution will commence September 13, 1898. New college building. Everything modern. Experienced teachers. Equality in sex. New hospital of 200 beds now open. Send for announcement.
JAS. K. COBB, M. D., 2811 Cottage Grove-av., Chicago.

Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, O.
A model school for boys, on a hill top 1,100 feet above sea level. For descriptive catalogue, address HILLS and WYANT, Regents.

WATERMAN HALL,
SYCAMORE, - - - - - - ILLINOIS.
A Home School for Girls. Preparatory, Academic, Special and College Preparatory Courses. Modern buildings and methods. Address
REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

OSTEOPATHY
The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or scholarship call or address Chicago School of Osteopathy, 6th floor Auditorium Bg. Sanitarium in connection. J Sullivan Howell, M.D., Sec.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
479 and 481 Dearborn-av., Chicago, Ill.
For Young Ladies and Children.
23d Year Begins Sept. 19th.
Rebecca S. Rice, A.M., and Mary E. Beedy, A.M., Principals.

LEARN Photography. Good positions secured for graduates. The art science of Photography taught according to the most approved methods, in the shortest possible time and at smallest expense. For full particulars and finely illustrated catalogue free, address Ills. College of Photography, Effingham, Ills.

HOWE MILITARY SCHOOL
Prepares thoroughly for College, Scientific Schools or Business. Superior advantages at moderate expense. For catalogue and illustrations, address
Rev. J. H. McKenzie, Rector, Lima, Indiana.
Mr. Wm. W. Hammond, Head Master.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW—LAW DEPARTMENT of Lake Forest University. Hon. T. A. Moran, LL. D., Dean. Evening sessions. Three-year course leading to degree of LL. B. and admision to the bar. For catalogue address
ELMER E. BARRETT, LL. B., Secy.,
Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 17th YEAR OPENS SEPT. 20.
Certificated by all Colleges admitting on certificate. Handsome accomodations. School and Home separate. Eighteen Instructors. Laboratory, Music, Art, Gymnasium. THEODORE L. SEWALL, Founder. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Principal. Indianapolis, Ind. Catalogue Free.

HOLLINS INSTITUTE for Young Ladies
56th session opens Sept. 14th, 1898. Eclectic courses in all Languages and Sciences, Art, Music and Elocution. Situated in Valley of Virginia. Climate unexcelled. Mineral Waters. For information address
CHAS. L. COCKE, Supt., Hollins, Va.

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL
G. W. Warvelle, Dean. Preparatory Course. Day and evening sessions. Undergraduate Courses lead to LL. B., and admission to bar. Post-graduate Courses lead to LL. M. and D. C. L. Fall term begins September 5th. For catalogue address J. J. TOBIAS, Secretary, 115 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

ACADEMY For YOUNG WOMEN 69th Year
High grade English and Classical School. Literary, Music, Art courses. Certificate admits to Eastern colleges for Women. Correspondence solicited. For catalog address, E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Pres., Jacksonville, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY
Thoroughly prepares students for College, Government Academies, and business. Beautiful location. Home influences. U. S. Army Detail.
COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Pres., Highland Park, Ill.

INGLESIDE—A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.
Opens Tuesday, October 4th, 1898.
MRS. WM. D. BLACK, Patroness.

MONTICELLO Opens the 61st year
Sept. 29. Full and Superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art. Address MISS H. N. HASKELL, Prin., Godfrey, Ill.

STEVAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
4313 Drexel-blvd., Chicago.
SEND FOR BOOKLET.

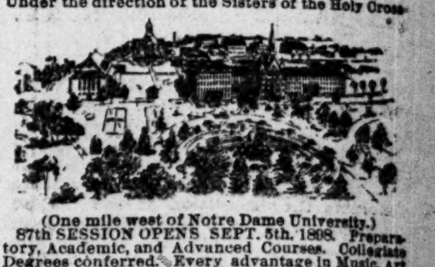
Todd Seminary for Boys.
An ideal school, near Chicago, designed especially to meet the needs of boys of the public school age.
NOBLE HILL, Woodstock, Ill.

Keble School for Girls, Syracuse, N. Y.
Under the supervision of Bishop Huntington. Twenty-eighth school year begins Thursday, Sept. 15, 1898. Apply to MISS MARY J. JACKSON.

EDUCATIONAL.

The University of Notre Dame,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
FULL COURSES IN Classics, Letters, Science, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.
Rooms Free to all Students who have completed the studies required for admission into the Junior or Senior Year, of any of the Collegiate Courses.
A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates.
St. Edward's Hall, for boys under 13 years, is unique in completeness of its equipments.
The 109th Term will open September 6th, 1898.
Catalogue sent Free on application to
REV. A. MORRISSEY, C. S. C., President.

St. Mary's Academy.
Under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross.



(One mile west of Notre Dame University.)
87th SESSION OPENS SEPT. 5th, 1898. Preparatory, Academic, and Advanced Courses. Collegiate Degrees conferred. Every advantage in Music, Art and Languages. Location unsurpassed. Grounds extensive. For catalogue apply to Directress of the Academy. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

Morgan Park Academy of The University of Chicago
College preparation for both sexes. Introductory year for young people. Faculty all college graduates. New Hall (opened 1897) and Haskell Hall (ready 1898) for young men. Morgan Hall (remodelled 1898) for young women. New athletic field. Expenses, $250 to $400 per year. Pure air and water. Address
The Dean of the Academy, Morgan Park, Ill.

St. Viateur's College,
KANKAKEE, ILL.
(56 MILES FROM CHICAGO.)
Full Commercial, Classical, and Scientific courses. Military training, free. Minim Department under care of Sisters. Terms, $200 a year. Private room, $50. Catalogue sent free on application to REV. M. J. MARSILE, C. S. V.

SUMMER RESORTS.
WESTERN.

EDWARD M. HOUGH. WALTER H. ATWATER.
EDWARD M. HOUGH & CO.
TOURS & TICKETS for Parties & Individual Travelers.
Our trip to YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, leaving Chicago August 20, will be under the personal escort of Mr. Hough, who will arrange all details and provide special conveyances for a delightful outing of a week in the Park—two days more than is usually devoted to the trip.
Price of tickets, including every necessary expense from Chicago back to Chicago, $165.00.
LAKE TRIPS TO MACKINAC ISLAND, GEORGIAN BAY, and the MUSKOKA LAKES, leaving Chicago August 4 and 18.
Accurate and impartial information as to routes and rates in any direction furnished free on application. EDWARD M. HOUGH & CO.,
413 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO.

SPEND YOUR VACATION ON
FOX LAKE, ILL.
Only 50 miles from Chicago on C. & N. W. R. R. or Wis. Cent. Ry. A charming spot beautifully located. For particulars write
LAKESIDE HOTEL,
NIPPERSINK P. O., ILL.

LAKE LAWN HOTEL
AND COTTAGES, DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.
Chicago's favorite resort; fishing, sailing, and bathing; steam yacht; splendid railroad connection on C., M. & St. P. R. R. Address
E. F. & C. W. PHILLIPS.

The Inn Charlevoix-The-Beautiful.
BEDS AS GOOD AS AT HOME.
The most attractive, best built, best furnished summer hotel in the north; accommodations for 800; running water in rooms. For terms write
EGBERT T. OSBORN - - CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

$1.00 TO COOLEST SPOT ON GREAT LAKES
Eleven good hotels where "resort" rates are unknown; all kinds of summertime pleasures; healthiest city in America. This is Milwaukee, Wis. Near Chicago and reached by three steamboat lines, as well as three railroads. Hotels make a specialty of Summer Family trade. For illustrated Booklet and other information, address The Citizens' Business League, Milwaukee, Wis.

GEO. A. FAIR'S
HOTEL IRVINGWOOD,
DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.
A Country Home for City People.
Excellent table; beautiful grounds; good fishing and reasonable rates. Address 206 Schiller Bldg.

THE NEW ARLINGTON
PETOSKEY, MICHIGAN,
As rebuilt for season 1898. Unequaled by any Resort House in northern Michigan. "The Poinciana" of the Northern Lakes. Elevators, Steam Heat, Baths en Suite. Apply S. H. PECK, Manager.

AVERY BEACH RESORT.
South Haven, Mich., is a delightful place to spend your vacation. Always cool. Only 6 hours' ride by steamer from Chicago. Good boating and fishing. Fine beach for bathing. Terms moderate. Send for illustrated booklet.

LAKE HARBOR HOTEL, Muskegon, Mich.
Cool temperature, good fishing, sailing, bathing, tennis and golf. Thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements. Good steamboat and railroad connections. Send for booklet.
EDWARD R. SWETT, Proprietor.

FRUITLAND HOTEL,
South Haven, Mich.—Newly furnished throughout. All modern improvements. Excellent cuisine. Free transportation to all trains and boats. For terms address W. I. BECRAFT, Prop.

Sterlingworth Resort, Lauderdale, Wis.
Near Elkhorn, on C., M. & St. P. R. R. Now open for season 1898. Address W. A. SHARP, Prop.

THE FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE,
WAUKESHA, WIS.
For illustrated booklet and rates address
J. C. WALKER, Manager.

COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
WAWASEE INN, Lake Wawasee, Ind.
800 ft. higher than Mich. resorts. 113 m. from Chi. on B. & O. R. R. MARCUS G. STIMMEL, Mgr.

THE MAPLEWOOD, DARTFORD, WIS.
Green Lake, spring water, farm, dairy, and gardens. Only golf grounds on the lake. All kinds of amusements. VICTOR KUTCHIN, M. D.

THE HIGHLAND, DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.
Summer hotel and Cottages; all modern improvements; open for season '98. SAGE & CO.

EASTERN.

THE EDGEMERE,
EDGEMERE, L. I.,
NOW OPEN.
J. H. BRESLIN.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO
Now Open for Season of 1898.
Address GEORGE A. P. KELSEY, Prop.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J., Directly Facing the Ocean.
Unsurpassed for grandeur of proportions and elegance of appointments. One-third of a mile of spacious porch. Suites with private bath. Booklets and rates on application. HORACE M. CAKE, Prop.

HOTELS.

GRANADA HOTEL,
CHICAGO, ILL.
European plan. Cor. Ohio and Rush-sts. Luxuriously refurnished, modern conveniences, airy rooms, 2 blocks from lake-front, in best residence district. The popular family hotel. Fine cafe, rates moderate.
J. S. GRAHAM.

IS SILENT ON POLITICS.

Richard Croker Arrives and Puts Reporters Off with Questions About War.

REFUSES TO ANSWER ANY

Mrs. Addison Porter Discovers the True Principle of the Mauser Bullet.

VANDERBILT COMES HOME.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, July 29.

Richard Croker Interviews the Reporters.

Richard Croker arrived here this evening on the fast Cunard liner Lucania, under what the ancients would have called "favorable auspices." For the first time in a week the sun streamed from a clear blue background. But this was not all. Mr. Croker's star is still shining clear and steadfastly, for, on the last day of the Lucania's run, he won the pool, amounting to something like $375. He said it was a good omen and opened wine for the company. Everybody drank to his continued prosperity, including Sir C. Rivers Wilson, G. C. M. G., C. B., President of the Canadian Pacific railroad.

Mr. Croker never looked better in his life. His face fairly glowed with health. A delegation of Tammany men, headed by Senator Grady, met the boss. Mr. Croker began by interviewing the reporters.

"What's new about the war?" he asked.

He was told that General Miles' expedition had landed in Porto Rico and killed half a dozen Spaniards.

"Only half a dozen!" laughed the chief. "Well, the Spaniards are in hard luck. Over in England there is more excitement over the war than there is in America. The English are with us, I think, though, that we shall now have peace soon.

"By the way, that Fourth of July dinner in London was a great affair. I was there, and I understand that Mr. E. L. Godkin made a few sarcastic remarks in his paper about me. I am puzzled about this, for I did not see Mr. Godkin at the dinner."

"Did the political situation in the State hasten your return, Mr. Croker?"

"I don't know anything about politics, especially summer politics. I am not going to talk politics. I am going away for the month of August, probably to the place of my friend, Maurice Untermeyer, in the Adirondacks, and I am not going to bother my head about politics. What's the news?"

When told that both Colonels Roosevelt and Astor had gubernatorial booms launched, Mr. Croker laughed heartily.

"Why, Roosevelt didn't get wounded, did he?" he inquired, and he was told that the gallant commander of the Rough Riders had had a horse shot under him in the famous charge at Santiago.

Mr. Croker said there was no truth whatever in the report that he was disgusted with English racing, and would ship his stock back to this country.

"That is all moonshine," said he, "and I don't know how the report originated. I am well satisfied with my experiences on the English turf, and when I outbid the Prince of Wales for the stallion Little Saint, I was as pleased as though I had won a dozen races."

Mr. Croker declined to talk about the appointment of former Chief of Police McCullagh to the office of Superintendent of Elections. He was also uncommunicative when asked to express an opinion about Senator Hill's activity in the State during his absence.

"We had a splendid trip," said he, cheerfully, "although there was a little too much fog to suit me. Everybody was pleasant and I don't know when I've enjoyed an ocean voyage more thoroughly. At the concert last night Miss Laura Burt distinguished herself by an eloquent address on women's rights. I was converted by her."

Discovers the Principle of the Mauser Bullet.

The State of Texas left Santiago a week ago and arrived at quarantine at noon today. There were thirty-one persons in the crew. The passengers were Mrs. John Addison Porter, Sister Blanche of the Red Cross society, and Drs. G. Raymond Bald, C. B. Long, D. W. Doherty, and H. Lightstone.

"It seems impossible that you were in the assault on Santiago," was said to Mrs. Porter.

"But I was," Mrs. Porter replied, "and far in front of the line. How far, do you think? Well, within half a mile of Santiago. I had to ride to that point, and, as there was only a man's saddle, I had to wear a man's trousers. I was escorted by a General. His name? I will not tell that."

"Are you sure he should not be censured, court-martialed, or shot?" John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, asked, with much gravity.

"Yes," she said, "I am sure."

"I must not forget to tell you something worthy of note," said Mrs. Porter. "When our men were shot once down they fell. That is the intelligent principle of the Mauser bullet.

"It disables a man at the greatest economy of time. Disabling one man it disables three, because two men are required to carry one away from the field. The Mauser bullet tries to wound only, because the killed are not picked up until after the battle.

"I have seen Spaniards whom three and even four of our American bullets had not disabled.

"I was in hospital No. 11, around which bullets whizzed like wind through the branches of trees in a forest. After a while I became accustomed to the noise, and it passed out of my observation entirely. I did not go to Cuba in an official capacity. I went as an assistant to Miss Barton. Miss Barton may never be praised enough. She knew exactly what was wanted on the battlefields, and provided in advance for a multitude of wants that no other person could have thought of."

Arrival of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

After an absence of more than a year in Europe Cornelius Vanderbilt, head of the house, returned to the United States tonight. With Richard Croker he divided attention on board the Lucania, which arrived at the Cunard line pier at 7:15 p. m. Though much improved in health, Mr. Vanderbilt is paralyzed on the right side. He was received by Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and his son, Reginald Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt's son, still a boy at school, was first to climb up the ladder aboard the Lucania, closely followed by young Whitney, whose wife is Gertrude Vanderbilt that was. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., who married Miss Grace Wilson against his father's will, was not there.

"Yes, thank you," said Mr. Vanderbilt, in reply to an inquiry about his health. "I am feeling splendidly. I think my trip abroad has made a new man of me."

"I think Mr. Vanderbilt is much better," said Mr. Depew. "His trip has done him worlds of good. He is really quite his old self again."

Mr. Vanderbilt's face was certainly fuller than when he went away, after his severe stroke of paralysis following his son's refusal to give up Miss Wilson. He had a good color, too—in fact he was almost ruddy. But it was plain by his unsteady walk and by his nervous twitchings that he was far from being a well man.

His right arm appeared to be totally useless. He carried it continually in the pocket of his sack coat and never moved it. He shook hands with his left hand, and in that hand, too, he carried his stick. His right leg, too, was stiff and almost useless.

At 11 p. m., after a rest and dinner, the party took the train for Newport, going in Mr. Depew's private car. Tomorrow the Vanderbilt mansion there, the Breakers, will be thrown open.

Big Saving in Taxes for the "L" Road.

The Corporation Counsel today received a copy of the report of Hamilton Odell, referee in the Manhattan Elevated railway company tax case. The report, which is made to the special term of the Supreme Court, is in favor of the company, and will, if affirmed by the courts, relieve the company of an assessment of some $31,000,000 for 1894 and $700,000 in taxes. The original suit was brought to set aside the assessment of 1894.

In that year the tax commissioners assessed the railways and franchises of the company $37,000,000 and attempted to lay an assessment of $21,000,000 on bonds of the company. The company appealed to the courts to set aside the assessment of $21,000,000 on the bonds and then reduce the valuation of the real property and franchises to $27,000,000. The Supreme Court and the Appellate division upheld the tax commissioners, but the Court of Appeals decided that the assessment was an error and appointed Hamilton Odell referee to take testimony in the matter.

The report of the referee affects the assessment for 1894 and a part of that of 1895, and if sustained by the courts the city will have to refund to the company about $700,000 tax paid in 1894.

The hearings before Referee Odell began in June, 1897, and were concluded in February of this year. Assistant to the Corporation Counsel James M. Ward had charge of the case for the city. Mr. Ward said today: "Mr. Odell's report is a complete victory for the company, but it is not final by any means, because we shall fight the case through to the Court of Appeals again if necessary."

Prince Victor Bids Newport Farewell.

Prince Victor Emmanuel, Count de Turin, who has been dined and wined by society at Newport during the last two weeks, left for New York tonight by the Fall River line. The farewell dinner was given in his honor by Lispenard Stewart. As the Prince entered the dining-room the band played the Italian national hymn and at the close of the dinner the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds Jr., Mrs. Whitney Warren, Sig. de Carpenetto, Chevalier Lecca, his two aid-de-camps; Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Bessie Davis, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Susan Willing, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Angelica Gerry, Miss Mason, Gradon Cushing, Floyd Warren, Reginald Brooks, and Willing Spencer.

Preparing a Patriotic Reception for the Texas.

The coming of the battleship Texas to this port after the noble part it took in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Santiago has set the harbor wild with anticipation, and every man on every craft that prides itself on a yard of bunting is sprucing it up to do honor to the victorious battleship in accordance with the patriotic suggestion. It is believed that the Texas will make this harbor early tomorrow morning at the latest, and the demonstration that will greet it will be one of the noisest ever devised by steamboat men.

Already a few speculative individuals have chartered steamboats, hoping that patriotism will induce the multitude to pay 50 cents for the pleasure of going down the bay to meet it and escort it to the navy yard. Everything will be in readiness tonight at the navy yard for the reception of the Texas, and, as soon as it is dry docked, the work of cleaning and repairing it will be pushed forward with all possible speed, so that it can return to its station without delay.

City Club to Start and Independent Movement.

The City club decided last night to be the pioneer in a movement to form an independent party for the nomination of a full set of State officers and legislative candidates to be voted for at the coming elections. This determination was reached after a hot debate continuing from 9 o'clock until nearly midnight.

Who the candidate for Governor is to be was left to a conference of representatives of all good government clubs in the State. Seth Low, Theodore Roosevelt, Colonel George E. Waring Jr., and others were discussed as available. Joseph H. Choate was boomed for United States Senator.

Miss Churchill to Wed H. H. J. Baring.

Miss Marie A. Churchill, one of the prettiest girls of the "swagger set" in New York, and the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Churchill of this city, is to be married to a well-known young Englishman, Mr. Harold H. J. Baring, eldest son of the late Charles Baring, M. P. Miss Churchill and her parents are now abroad—in Switzerland at present—but early in September they will return, Mr. Baring arriving at the same time. The wedding, which will be one of the important social affairs of the autumn, will take place shortly after the homecoming of the Churchill party, and then the young couple will go to England, where they will reside.

LAD FRACTURES HIS PLAYMATE'S SKULL IN PLAY.

James Abel Hurls a Stone That May Cause the Death of Leslie Warren French—Victim at Presbyterian Hospital.

Little Leslie Warren French, 8 years old, while playing with some of the boys of his neighborhood yesterday morning was struck on the back of the head by a rock thrown by James Abel, and now lies in the Presbyterian Hospital at the point of death. The child's home is at 715 West Harrison street, the Abel boy living with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Abel, a widow, at 297 South Marshfield avenue.

The Abel boy who hurled the stone that may cost his playmate's life declares that he did not mean to hit the French child, but was throwing at his brother Will, who was standing near him. The explanation is not satisfactory to Mr. J. S. French, the father of Leslie, who says he will this morning swear out warrants charging the Abel boy with maliciously causing his child's injury.

Leslie was struck squarely in the back of the head. He tottered to his home and sank on the steps. A hasty examination showed that he had been seriously injured and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the surgeons said that he had received a fracture of the skull and that only an operation would save his life. The operation was performed in the afternoon and a piece of bone removed. The lad was resting easy last night, but his recoveery is problematical.

When he received his injury Leslie was playing in a yard adjoining his house. A number of the boys of the neighborhood use the yard for a playground, and Mr. French says their play is of the most boisterous sort, and that they have frequently broken his windows and hurled rocks against his doors. He had several of the boys arrested a few weeks ago, but this only seemed to make them less regardful for his comfort. Yesterday they called to little Leslie to come over. The child went and was walking into the yard when Abel hurled the rock that sent him reeling across to his home with a fractured skull.

Will Assist Dr. Locy.

Professor Charles Hill will assist Dr. William Locy in the Department of Zoölogy at Northwestern University during the coming college year. He has been awarded a fellowship, and while assisting as an instructor in the department will carry on a course of study under Dr. Locy for a doctor's degree. Professor Hill has held the professorship of biology in the University of Washington, at Seattle, Wash., since 1892.

Try the "Koh-I-Noor" lead pencil and you will have no further use for others.

GLAD DAY FOR DOGS.

City Pound Is Bankrupt and Will Be Closed Indefinitely Monday.

CATCHERS OUT OF JOBS.

Controller Warns Heads of Departments Against Lavish Expenditures.

BLOW FOR SIXTY DAY MEN.

The city dog pound will be suspended on Monday till further notice, the dog catcher will have to seek other employment, and unlicensed dogs may run at large without fear of molestation.

Controller Waller gave the order yesterday for the discontinuance of the dog pound because the appropriation for its maintenance had been exhausted. He suggested to Keeper Hugh Curran in his letter if he could maintain the pound out of the fees received he was at liberty to do so, but Curran promptly replied that the fees never amounted to more than $250 a month, while the expenses of the pound were at least $1,000, and the project was out of the question. So the pound will be closed on Monday, and Curran and his seven assistants will be without jobs. The dogs in the pound will either be killed or turned loose on a cold world.

The Controller has been looking up the expenditures of several of the departments, and comparing them with the appropriations for their support. He discovered they were spending altogether too much money. So he indicted epistles of warning to City Attorney Devine, City Clerk Loeffler, Superintendent of Police Kipley, Health Commissioner Reynolds, and the Civil Service commissioners, calling their attention to the lavish expenditures, and told them it could not be tolerated.

"I plainly told the heads of these departments," said Mr. Waller, "that as soon as the appropriations for their departments or offices were exhausted I would refuse to pay all their vouchers presented at my office, and if they incurred any further liabilities they and their bondsmen would be responsible for it, as the city could not be held for anything further than the amounts given them in the appropriation bill."

City Water for Rogers Park.

Commissioner of Public Works McGann gave orders to the water pipe extension department to begin at once laying water mains in Evanston avenue to a point 100 feet north of Devon street, which street is the southern boundary of Rogers Park. He also notified the officers of the Rogers Park water works that such work would be done, and residents of the locality who wanted to would be allowed to draw water from the city mains.

"The object," said Commissioner McGann, "is to test the legality of the ordinance creating the Rogers Park water system. The owners of that system claim the exclusive right to furnish water to what used to be the Village of Rogers Park. The city, by invading the territory, will force a lawsuit in which the legality of this claim will be decided in the courts. If they hold the ordinance is invalid then the city will extend its mains over the entire territory."

City Engineer Erickson has submitted to Commissioner McGann a list of viaducts which need repairs. The three needing it the worst are the two over the Northwestern tracks at Chicago avenue and Halsted street and the one over the Burlington tracks at Canal street.

"These viaducts," said the Commissioner, "are actually dangerous and must be repaired at once or else be closed for traffic. Our claim is that the railroad companies must keep the viaduct structures in repair while the city looks after the approaches, and some of the roads have agreed to it without protest. The Twelfth street viaduct, for instance, has been thoroughly repaired of late. Other roads, however, have refused, and I don't see anything to do but use drastic treatment in their cases. It would be no use to simply close the viaduct, as that would only incommode the public, so in cases where a viaduct becomes unsafe I have determined, if the railroad company refuses to repair it, to tear the structure down and return to the old surface crossing, enforcing all the police regulations passed to make such crossings safe."

No Pay for Sixty-Day Men.

Acting Mayor Waller has announced the sixty-day ward superintendents who are seeking to prevent their removal by enjoining the Civil Service commission from appointing their successors will not receive any pay after next Monday, when the sixty days for which they were last appointed expires, no matter how the suit may turn out. This will probably end the controversy, as the commission does not have to reappoint these men.

The contract for building bridges at Addison and West Fifty-ninth streets and Lawrence and Kedzie avenues has been let to J. J. Gallery at $8,925. He was the lowest bidder.

Commissioner McGann has allowed the Illinois Central railway to put in temporary wooden bridges over Wabash and Indiana avenues and State street in the elevation of the St. Charles Air line until the iron for permanent structures can be procured.

MERCHANTS WANT THE SWITCH.

Twenty-second Street Business-Men Espouse the Chicago General Railway Company's Petition.

A delegation of Twenty-second street property-owners will call at the Mayor's office this morning and request that the Chicago General railway be granted a permit to operate a switch in Twenty-second street east of Indiana avenue.

The property-owners met last evening at the Lexington Hotel and discussed the trouble existing between the Chicago City and the Chicago General railways. They decided that an extension of the General railway's tracks was desirable. Dennis J. Leahy presided at the meeting. Besides Aldermen Gunther, Cook, and Cloidt the delegation selected to call at the Mayor's office consists of:

George Newberry.	James F. Lord.
Louis Swan.	F. Bagley.
Henry Freiberg.	W. G. Nutsford.
A. Miller.	Merk.
W. R. Butterfield.	Fred Sommer.
Dennis J. Leahy.	A. Johnston.
W. Sayer.	C. J. Kennedy.
F. R. Otis.	Luther L. Smith.
Frank Follansbee.	

MAY PURCHASE SKIBO CASTLE.

Andrew Carnegie Pleased with the Great Scottish Estate—Baltimore and Ohio Syndicate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, July 29.—Andrew Carnegie is so pleased with Skibo Castle in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, which he rented for the season, that he will probably buy it. The estate has 25,000 acres, including 5,000 acres of woodland. It belongs to the Dempster family. Carnegie is entertaining noted Englishmen there. The latest guest was John Morley.

A syndicate of leading brokers is negotiating the purchase of $4,000,000 of the new 4 per cent bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio railway from the reorganization syndicate. The purchase price is expected to be 92½, plus interest.

Special artist for children's photos; 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's.

TWO LAKE STEAMERS COLLIDE WHILE NEARING ST. JOSEPH.

The State of Ohio Runs Into the City of Louisville a Mile Off the Lighthouse, Causing Slight Damage and a Small Scare.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 29.—[Special.]—The steamer State of Ohio of the O'Connor Transportation company and the propeller City of Louisville of the Graham & Morton Transportation company collided a mile off the St. Joseph lighthouse this afternoon. The City of Louisville was coming in on its regular run from Chicago and was overtaken by the Ohio.

Captain Willoughby of the Ohio gave orders to Pilot Edwards, who was at the wheel, to keep off the regular course somewhat in order to clear the Louisville on its passage. The Louisville kept bearing windward, instead of keeping on its direct course as the Captain of the Ohio suppposed it would do. When the Ohio had gone sufficiently out of its course to pass the Louisville it undertook to cross over and run into the harbor ahead, but the Louisville struck the Ohio a glancing blow on the starboard wheelhouse, which was crushed into splinters.

Captain Boswell of the Louisville, as soon as he saw what had happened, reversed his engines and backed his boat away as rapidly as possible to prevent further damage. The Louisville was uninjured by the accident, but made its way on into the port. The Ohio came into port and repairs were promptly made so that it could go out on its regular run tonight. The shock when the boats collided jarred both of them considerably and created momentary excitement on board, but as both were under headway practically in the same direction the damage was not as great as it would otherwise have been.

At the office of the Graham & Morton company it was stated that the City of Louisville was not particularly damaged. The State of Ohio was able to start for Chicago before midnight. The boats were both bound into the port, with the Louisville in the lead. When the Ohio was passing it the Louisville was caught in the suction, and its stern swung out and caught the Ohio on the paddlebox. The force of the collision was sufficient to wreck the paddlebox and do considerable damage to the paddlewheel. The collision alarmed the passengers on both boats, but the officers and crews soon quieted them. Both boats were soon within the harbor.

Agent Corey of the Graham & Morton line said last night: "The City of Louisville was entering the harbor at a twelve or thirteen miles speed, and was about 200 yards outside of the piers when the State of Ohio attempted to pass it. The Captain of the Louisville blew for the other boat to hold back, but it came alongside, and the two boats met. The damage to the Louisville amounts to practically nothing, and I understand the bulwarks of the Ohio were stove in. The Louisville will not return until tomorrow."

"All I know of the collision is the telegram I received from the Captain of the State of Ohio," Manager Baby of the O'Connor company said last night. "He states that the Ohio was going in under check and the Louisville was running at full speed. The stern of the Louisville swung into the Ohio's paddlebox, breaking the box and injuring the wheel. He said he could not complete repairs until 10 o'clock tonight. The Lawrence will bring back its passengers."

DR. WILLIAM PEPPER DIES SUDDENLY IN CALIFORNIA.

For Many Years the Leading Spirit of the University of Pennsylvania, Prominent Physician, and Man of Letters.

Oakland, Cal., July 29.—Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, a prominent Eastern physician, died at 8 o'clock last night at Castle Verona, the country seat of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst in Pleasanton. The cause of death was heart failure. Dr. Pepper was an old friend of Mrs. Hearst, and at her invitation was spending the summer months in the country. The remains were embalmed and shipped East this evening.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 29.—[Special.]—William Pepper, M. D., LL. D., who for thirteen years was the administrative officer of the University of Pennsylvania, was born in this city on Aug. 21, 1843. His father, Dr. William Pepper, graduated with first honors at Princeton in the class of 1810, and subsequently became distinguished as the professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the medical department of the university. The younger Pepper was graduated from the collegiate department of the university in 1862 and from the medical department two years later. He became connected with the teaching department of his alma mater in 1868, and for two years thereafter was a lecturer on morbid anatomy before the medical classes. He was then transferred to the department of clinical medicine, and after six years as lecturer on that subject was elected to the full professorship and held the chair until 1884.

In the last-named year Dr. Pepper succeeded Dr. Alfred Stille as professor of the theory and practice of medicine, a chair which he held to the time of his death. Meanwhile, in January, 1881, Dr. Pepper was unanimously elected provost of the university, in which office he succeeded Dr. Charles B. Stille. This responsible position he filled for thirteen years, retiring from it in June, 1894.

In addition to his duties at the university and with the practice of his profession Dr. Pepper has regularly continued his literary work. He founded the Medical Times and was its editor in 1870-'71. His most important literary work has been the editing of the "System of Medicine by American Authors" (five volumes, Philadelphia, 1885-'86). This secured an immediate success and is recognized as the chief American authority on medical questions. He published in conjunction with Dr. John F. Meigs successive editions of their work on "Diseases of Children." He was also a frequent contributor to the leading medical journals and the transactions of the medical societies. Among other publications from his pen have been his inaugural address and annual reports as provost and public addresses on "Force vs. Work" (Baltimore, 1884), and "Benjamin Franklin" (Lancaster, 1887). He was medical director of the centennial exhibition in 1876, and for his services therewith received from the King of Sweden the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Olaf.

Alexander Campbell.

Alexander Campbell, 301 La Salle avenue, died at his residence at 7 o'clock last evening. Mr. Campbell had formerly been a contractor, and was President of the Campbell Manufacturing company, which failed several years ago. He was widely known among Masons and in G. A. R. circles. Death was due to Bright's disease. Alexander Campbell was born at Van Clyke's Hill, in Canada, over fifty-five years ago, and had lived for thirty-eight years in this city. During the war of the rebellion he was a sergeant in Company K of the First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery. The members of the family surviving are the widow, a daughter, Annabel, and a son, J. Gordon Campbell. Funeral services will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock on Monday, and the burial will be at Graceland.

The Rev. James B. Williams.

The Rev. James B. Williams, rector of the Harvard Episcopal Church, at Harvard, Ill., died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, after an illness of over three months. The Rev. Mr. Williams had had charge of various churches in Chicago and vicinity. He was 49 years old. He left a widow. The funeral will be held at Harvard today.

Not Illinois Medical College.

In a recent item concerning the arrest of several physicians by the State Board of Health for practicing without licenses it was erroneously stated that some of the defendants belonged to the Illinois Medical College, 806 West Van Buren street. The college meant is the Independent Medical College, at that address. The Illinois Medical College, 61 Austin avenue, is in no way connected with the cases.

CIGAR MEN WILL FIGHT.

Tobacco Dealers Decide to Oppose the Democratic Ticket This Fall.

UNITE FOR THE BATTLE.

City Administration's Refusal to Amend the Cigaret Ordinance Resented.

WANT THE LICENSE REDUCED

More than 7,000 tobacco dealers who sell cigarets have declared war on the Democratic ticket. They expect to increase the size of their army to 12,000 or 15,000 before election day. Agents are now canvassing the city and enlisting volunteers. The declaration of hostilities grew out of the city administration's refusal to reduce the cigaret license so that every dealer could afford to pay it.

A movement was started several months ago to have the license reduced from $100 to $10 a year. A petition addressed to the City Council was signed by more than 7,000 dealers in tobacco. On the strength of this petition Alderman McCarthy introduced an ordinance which was referred to the Committee on License. Some six weeks ago a delegation from the Cigar and Tobacco Merchants' association appeared before that committee to plead for the ordinance. The tobacconists received no satisfaction. According to statements made by some of them, they received rather shabby treatment.

Tip from the Democrats.

Subsequently some of the Democratic leaders called on members of the association and told them if they would see Corporation Counsel Thornton and Mayor Harrison everything would be made satisfactory.

The dealers contend that the cigaret license is illegal, and they now have a suit pending in the Supreme Court to test its constitutionality, but they say that if the amount was reduced to $10 a year every dealer could pay the license without hardship and would gladly do so. As it is the tobacco men assert that the city makes no effort to collect except from a few of the larger dealers.

Particularly bitter is the feeling of the tobacco dealers toward the administration because of the cavalier treatment they say they received at the hands of Mayor Harrison. They called upon him and asked him to suspend the collection of the license until a decision could be had from the Supreme Court. This decision was expected this fall. He arbitrarily informed them that the decision did not effect the present operation of the law and he would insist upon its strict enforcement.

At the last meeting of the association resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that the association would use its best endeavors to defeat the Democratic ticket in the fall campaign.

Points in the Resolutions.

In these resolutions, which are indorsed by M. W. Diffley, Albert Greitung, W. H. Heegaard, Rudolph Seifert, Sam H. Harris, F. E. Johnson, J. J. Dolan, John A. Anderson, Joseph B. Moos, R. M. Berlitzheimer, and J. J. Shibley, among other things it is charged that the dealers offered the Mayor and City Council greater protection upon a highly moral ground than the present ordinance affords; that they asked that sales within 500 feet of schools should be prohibited, and that a section be incorporated making it an offense punishable with a fine of $50 to sell cigarets to minors. In conclusion the document says:

> The Mayor informed us that he was against the $10 ordinance because the trust and not the dealers wanted it, and said an agent of the trust had interviewed him on the subject. This means that the ordinance was conceived for the purpose of sandbagging, and is winked at by a Democratic administration. The ordinance is not enforced and was never intended to be. Only legitimate and larger dealers are bothered, because the boodlers believe they are in a position to force the trust to settle with them. We purpose to thoroughly organize the entire trade against this so-called Democratic reform measure and secure its defeat or our relief if possible.

Every dealer who subscribes to these resolutions will hang a printed card in his place of business bearing the caption:

WHY WE ARE AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

According to the leaders of the movement the fight is on in earnest and will be fought to the bitter end.

CYCLONE NEAR ST. JOSEPH.

Destructive Wind-Storm Sweeps Buchanan County, Mo.—Damage at Other Points.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 29.—A destructive cyclone swept over the southern portion of Buchanan County at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. A dozen farmhouses near Gower were demolished. Many persons were injured, but no casualties are reported. Torrents of rain and hail accompanied the wind.

Manteno, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—During a heavy rain-storm this evening the Catholic church at this place was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Loss $10,000, partially covered by insurance.

Larned, Kas., July 29.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain and electric storm that has occurred here for years prevailed throughout this section of Kansas last night. Three inches of water fell in less than two hours. The electric display was terrific. The residence of the City Marshal was struck, a corner torn off the building, his wife knocked down, and several other members of the family severely shocked. The arc dynamo at the electric light plant was burned out and the telegraph instruments at the Santa Fé depot destroyed. Reports from the country are that twelve or fifteen large stacks of wheat were struck and burned.

DRUCE CASE IN THE COURTS.

Sir Francis Henry Jeune to Decide Whether the Body May Be Inspected.

London, July 29.—The Chancellor of the Diocese of London has ordered that application should be made to Sir Francis Henry Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to say whether the faculty should issue an order empowering Mrs. Anna Maria Druce to open the vaults and inspect the coffin which is alleged to contain the remains of T. C. Druce, who, the applicants assert, was really the fifth Duke of Portland.

Mrs. Anna Maria Druce claims that the father of her husband was the Duke of Portland, who was supposed to have died unmarried, and that her son is the rightful Duke of Portland. She asserts that her husband's alleged death and burial under the name of Druce were deceptions, and that he died, after having been in a lunatic asylum, as Dr. Harmer.

Colonel Sexton a Candidate.

Columbia Post No. 706, G. A. R., of this city will go to the national encampment at Cincinnati next month with a candidate for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army. At its last meeting the post nominated Colonel James A. Sexton for that office and is now booming his candidacy.

A clearing sale men's neckwear at Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. is attracting unusual attention. The latest neckwear are selling for 12½ and 25 cents.

SENATOR MASON ON PROBLEMS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Declares at Monona Lake That the United States Should Retain No Conquered Territory and Should Exact No Cash Indemnity.

Madison, Wis., July 29.—[Special.]—The crowning feature of the closing day of the Lake Monona Assembly was a stirring lecture by United States Senator W. E. Mason of Chicago on "The Evolution of a Nation." The address was extremely patriotic in sentiment and was applauded to the echo by an audience of fully 5,000 people. Clauder's Band rendered the "Star Spangled Banner" before the lecture, the big audience standing and rendering the refrain.

Mr. Mason was introduced by ex-United States Railroad Commissioner Hod A. Taylor, who, after the lecture, entertained the Illinois Senator at dinner, the other guests being Edward Mason of Des Moines, Ia., a brother of the Senator and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa, and W. A. Hutchings of Chicago, formerly Election Commissioner of Chicago. The party returned to Chicago tonight.

Senator Mason said he was opposed to imperialism. This is not a war for conquest and acquisition of territory, but one for liberty and freedom from tyrannical oppression. He marvelled at the sentiments of his Senatorial colleagues as expressed in THE TRIBUNE's interviews this morning in that they were all more or less in favor of retaining the territory acquired in the present war, but had absolutely nothing to say regarding the insurgents, who have for years been valiantly fighting for freedom from Spanish tyranny. The American flag should float over no country, he said, against the wishes of the people of that country. The Senator said in part:

"I am opposed to the whole doctrine of imperialism. I would never put the flag that I love above any nation in the world against its wishes. Spanish sovereignty must go, and go to stay forever, from this continent, but this does not necessarily mean that we are to force our flag above the island of the sea against the wishes of down-trodden people who have been robbed for centuries by Spain, and to whose gallant defense we promised the world we would unselfishly go.

"We ought not to profess to the world that we are the good Samaritan if we are to carry a bag on our backs wherein to deposit the profits of our holy calling. But we are told by those who wish our country to grow rich that we should profit by the misfortunes of Cuba and the crimes of Spain; that Cuba and Porto Rico cannot govern themselves.

"That is the answer King George gave before we became free and independent, and it is the answer that has been given by every King, tyrant, and scoundrel since the beginning of time.

"We are told that we must take the Philippines, and if we do not want them we must sell them to England or Germany. Sell what? The lands and the people? Whose lands? The people's lands. Whose people are we to own and sell? God's people, who have the same right to liberty and independence that we have, who will, if the heel of Spain is lifted from their necks, evolve a nation as our forefathers did before us.

"We are told that we must have a money indemnity from Spain. Will it come from the exchequer of the Queen or King? No. It is to be wrung from the working Spaniard, who earns his bread by the sweat of his face. Indemnity for what? Can they pay us for our soldiers? All the money in the Kingdom of Spain cannot pay for one drop of American blood.

"Are we to be paid for being the good Samaritan? When we figure the cost of this war on a cash basis with Spain we depart from the character of a good Samaritan. We become mere jugglers and money changers in the temple of liberty.

"This war must mean something more than a mere change of masters for the struggling people of the continent; it must mean something more than a change of marks upon the political shackles that bind the people; it must mean emancipation for the continent, and unselfishness on the part of the American people will add new glory to our brave old flag."

LESS WOOD IN THE WARSHIPS.

Italy Learns Something from the War Between the United States and Spain.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rome, July 29.—The Italian navy is the first to act on the lessons of American naval victories. An order has been issued forbidding the use of wood where it can be avoided on ships under construction and to do away with wood in the present vessels whenever the opportunity presents for such alteration.

MESSENGER BOYS ON A STRIKE.

Postal Company's Stock-Yards Force Demands Higher Wages and Also Street Car Tickets.

The Stock-Yards messenger boys employed by the Postal Telegraph company struck yesterday for higher wages. Their pay has been $3.75 a week, and they say they will not go back to work till they are granted $4.50. During the day the Postal operators in the exchange building took turns delivering the messages. The boys say they should get the same pay and car tickets given the other messenger boys. They are confident of victory.

Newsboy Gains Wealth in Alaska.

John Carmody, a 17-year-old newsboy, whose home is at 446 Milwaukee avenue, returned yesterday from the Klondike country, whither he went last fall. The lad has a pocketful of nuggets, and says he has a bag of dust valued at $2,000. He intends returning in the spring. While in the golden north the young man sold papers, oiled shoes, and did other odd jobs.

Go for a Visit in Ireland.

Michael McNamara, recently elected South Town Assessor, and Frank Conroy, recently elected South Town Clerk, left Chicago yesterday for a two months' visit in Ireland. Two hundred friends went to the Michigan Central Depot in the afternoon to bid them farewell.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS.

Chicago to Omaha.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has just placed in service two magnificent electric lighted trains between Chicago and Omaha, leaving Chicago daily at 6:15 p. m., arriving Omaha at 8:20 a. m.; and leaving Omaha at 5:45 p. m., arriving Chicago at 8:25 a. m. Each train is lighted throughout by electricity, has buffet smoking cars, drawing-room sleeping cars, dining cars, and chair cars, and they run over the best railroad to the Nebraska metropolis. Excursion tickets to the Omaha Exposition are now on sale and can be purchased with sleeping car tickets at ticket office, 95 Adams street; and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Axel S. Fredin, Ada J. Bloom	22-24
Marcen Jackabezak, Josie Jelinska	22-19
Nels Palm, Johanna M. Svenson	59-44
Peter Swanson, Marie Peterson	24-21
John Flaherty, Frances Bringe	24-21
August West, Hanna M. Erickson	[illegible]
Alexander Montgomery, Minnie Bridgeland	38-32
John Mather, Emilie Koenig	30-37
William Eckenstad, Belle Parks	[illegible]
James F. Tobin, Cora M. Fritz	[illegible]
John C. Greesbach, Margrethe Kaiser	[illegible]
Mathus Branch, Franciska Lenganer	[illegible]
Antony Bogaxy, Mary Lewkowicz	[illegible]
Tomarz Podraza, Helena Berek	[illegible]
Albert Tobias, Katie Aufrecht	[illegible]
Victor Wagner, Eugenie Peter	[illegible]
George M. Turner, Fannie A. A. McReynolds	[illegible]
Theodore Ballstad, Waren Berntsen	[illegible]
Simon Cohen, Libbie Ettelson	[illegible]
Charles Baker, Louise Rosenberg	[illegible]
Allen McGillivray, Margaret E. Nister	[illegible]
Jacob Floesser, Johanna S. Hollman	22-22

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—Alexander, husband of Emma J. and father of Annabel and J. Gordon, aged 55 years. Funeral service at late residence, 301 La Salle-av., Monday, Aug. 1, at 2 p. m. Burial at Graceland.

CURRIER—The remains of C. M. Currier, late Bandmaster and Second Lieutenant Fourth N. H. Infantry, will be buried from vault at Oakwoods Cemetery Sunday, July 31, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the Veteran Relief association's lot at Oakwoods Cemetery. Veterans and friends invited.

DEATHS.

LETZ—July 27, Maria Letz, aged 76. Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m., from late residence, 485 Ogden-av., to Graceland.

SMITH—Suddenly, at Abington, Conn., July 27, Dorothy, beloved wife of Thomas P., mother of George T. and Fred W. Smith and Mrs. W. S. Booth. Funeral services 3 p. m., Sunday, at late residence, 4731 Grand-blvd. Burial private.

WILLIAMS—At St. Luke's Hospital the Rev. James B. Williams. Burial at Harvard, Ill., Saturday, July 30.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Allen, Hart, 40; 888 Osgood-st., July 28.
Borgeson, Agnes, 32; 389 N. State-st., July 28.
Bonnerna, Ankje, 82; 317 109th-pl., July 28.
Baker, Alice, 30; 6047 Lexington-av., July 27.
Bade, Mrs. C. E., 48; 1975 Norwood Park-av., July 27.
Coffey, Simon, 30; 5030 May-st., July 28.
Day, Edward, 21; 22 E. Adams-st., July 24.
Forslund, Isaac G., 62; 176 Gault-ct., July 27.
Filip, Anna, 14; 127 Liberty-st., July 28.
Goldstein, Charles, 31; 164 Crystal-st., July 28.
Grams, Caroline, 27; 589 W. 23d-st., July 27.
Happel, John C., 42; 447 Addison-av., July 28.
Hill, George, age unknown; 1180 Wilcox-av., July 26.
Jones, William, 65; 1506 55th-st., July 28.
Krause, Ernst, 39; 153 24th-pl., July 27.
Letz, Mary, 76; 485 Ogden-av., July 27.
Murray, Fannie, 45; 232 43d-pl., July 27.
McDonnell, George, 77; 573 W. 14th-pl., July 28.
Neis, Katie, 41; 1140 Wellington-av., July 28.
Bornmann, Charles, 38; 949 N. Wood-st., July 28.
Ryan, Thomas, 5; 2131 La Salle-st., July 29.
Redmond, Ignatius, 70; 312 S. Clark-st., July 26.
Trojanowski, W., 65; 328 Hermitage-av., July 28.
Tange, Signey, 21; 1169 N. Maplewood-av., July 27.
Unseld, Eva V. B., 28; 5847 Indiana-av., July 27.
Wyngarden, Leonard, 77; 338 109th-st., July 28.
Williams, Rev. J. B., 49; St. Luke's Hospital, July 28.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., July 29.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas—Showers and thunder-storms, northerly winds.

Kentucky—Fair in western portion, showers in eastern portion, variable winds.

Ohio—Showers and thunder-storms, cooler, light westerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair, light northerly winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Cloudy weather, with showers in southern portion, light northerly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair, northerly winds.

Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana—Fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Place of observation. Time taken: July 29, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.82	94	96	S.	....	Clear
Albany	29.82	86	94		....	Clear
Alpena	29.94	64	68	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Atlanta	30.08	72	86	S.W.	Tr.	Rain
Amarillo	29.82	88	94	S.	....	Clo'dy
Battleford	29.94	68	72	N.	.01	Fair
Bismarck	30.00	66	74	N.	Tr.	Clear
Buffalo	29.96	76	80	W.	Tr.	Fair
Boston	29.86	82	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.92	78	80	S.W.	.06	Fair
Calgary	29.98	64	72	E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.98	84	90	S.E.	.40	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.92	74	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Chicago	29.90	70	80	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
Cincinnati	29.96	82	88	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Cleveland	29.86	82	84	E.	....	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.82	80	86	N.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.90	62	80	N.	.10	Rain
Denver	29.90	78	78	E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.96	66	70	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.88	82	88	S.W.	Tr.	Rain
Dodge City	29.80	86	98	N.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	29.98	64	74	N.	Tr.	Clear
Duluth	29.92	64	70	N.E.	....	Fair
El Paso	29.68	98	100	E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.00	64	72	E.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	29.84	88	88	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.98	68	80	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.94	64	72	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Havre	29.94	74	76	N.	....	Clear
Helena	29.94	78	80	N.E.	....	Clear
Huron	29.94	68	74	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	29.90	78	84	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Jacksonville	30.12	80	92	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.78	70	92	N.	.54	Clo'dy
Lander	29.90	78	78	N.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.94	88	92	S.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.82	74	80	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.92	56	60	E.	....	Fair
Memphis	29.94	86	90	S.	....	Clear
Medicine Hat	29.92	74	74	W.	.14	Clear
Minnedosa	29.98	60	62	N.	....	Fair
Montgomery	30.08	80	92	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.74	76	86	S.	....	Fair
Nashville	29.96	88	88	S.	.10	Fair
New Orleans	30.06	82	92	S.E.	Tr.	Clear
New York City	29.88	82	88	S.	....	Fair
Norfolk	29.94	86	90	S.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.94	78	80	N.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.90	90	94	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.90	70	76	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Oswego	29.80	80	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.94	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.98	76	90	S.E.	.08	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	29.88	86	92	S.W.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.92	72	88	W.	.08	Fair
Pueblo	29.92	80	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	29.96	66	68	S.	....	Fair
Rapid City	29.92	74	76	N.W.	....	Fair
San Francisco	29.86	56	58	S.W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.90	76	76	S.	.84	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.94	64	74	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.78	94	94	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.94	54	62	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.90	70	82	S.W.	....	Fair
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	82	86	S.	....	Fair
Vicksburg	30.00	86	90	S.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.90	86	94	S.	....	Clear
Williston	30.04	64	70	N.	Tr.	Fair
Winnipeg	29.96	60	64	N.W.	....	Fair

LAST DAY. LAST CHANCE. LOOK OUT.
Twice Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.—Rain or Shine.
Only Two More Opportunities to See
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST.
Congress of Rough Riders of the World,
Farewell Day for This Year.
Absolutely No Curtailment Tonight.
See the Soldiers of Europe and America.
See the Gallant Cuban Veterans.
Prices 50c and $1.
Seats sold at Hallet & Davis' Piano Warerooms, 239 Wabash-av.

HARLEM JOCKEY CLUB
HARLEM RACE TRACK.
OAK PARK STAKES TODAY.
SEVEN RACES—AT 2:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 75c.
Grand concert by Banks Cregier's Orchestra daily at 1:30 p. m.
Special express trains [no stops] direct to track in 25 minutes leave Grand Central Station, Harrison-st. and 5th-av., at 12:40, 1:20, and 1:45 p. m. Round trip, 25 cents.
Special trains on Lake St. L, stopping at all Loop stations, leave Randolph-st. and 5th-av. station at 1:24, 1:36, and 1:48 p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Ashland-av., connecting with electric cars at 52d-st. Special electric cars via 12th-st., and 5th-av. leave Van Buren and State-sts. every 10 minutes from 12:40 to 1:50 p. m., stopping at Canal and Halsted-sts. and Ashland and Ogden-avs., direct to track.

COLISEUM GARDENS.
LAST NIGHT TONIGHT
..CUBA..
Seats on sale at Lyon & Healy's and Stony Island Elevated Station.
Bicycles Checked Free.

NEW LINE.
ST. JOE AND BENTON HARBOR.
The magnificent sidewheel steamer STATE OF OHIO leaves Chicago 9 a. m. daily; Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; return 8 p. m. Special excursion to St. Joe and Benton Harbor every Saturday evening at 9. Fare, one way, 75 cents; round trip, $1.00. Steamer Lawrence leaves daily 12 noon; Saturday, 1:30 p. m. STATE OF OHIO MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on lake every evening, except Saturdays, at 8:30 p. m.; return 10:30 p. m. Music and dancing. Fare, round trip, only 25 cents. Dock, State-st. bridge, north side of river. Telephone Main 1738.
O'CONNOR TRANSPORTATION CO.

HOPKINS
CORINNE. | THE BIOGRAPH.
LA PETITE LUND—Mayme Gehrue—Gilbert Girard—Mike Whalen and Several Others.
UNDER THE CITY LAMPS.
THEATER COOL AS THE SEASHORE.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.
BASEBALL TO-DAY.
WASHINGTON VS. CHICAGO.
GAME CALLED AT 3:30.

ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR.
3½ hours in the Fruit Resorts. Arriving in Chicago on return 9:00 P. M.
$1 EXCURSIONS DAILY. $1 Round Trip.
9:30 A. M. 12:30 Noon. 11:30 P. M.
Special trips Sundays, 10:00 A. M. Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.
GRAHAM AND MORTON LINE.
Docks Foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

KEEP COOL—TAKE A
Whaleback Trip to Milwaukee
Leaves north end Rush-st. Bridge daily 9:30 a. m.; Sunday 10 a. m. $1 Round Trip. Extra trip Saturday and Fridays 10 p. m., $1.50 Round Trip unlimited.
DEBAUGH'S BAND CONCERT FREE.

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 2136.
Only Burlesque in Chicago.
2 Grand Performances Every Day
2 and 8. "FORTY THIEVES."
JENNIE YEAMANS.
MAUD KING.
Prices....10c, 20c and 30c.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT.	
Daily, single copy	1 cent
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	6 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	11 cents
OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT AND ON TRAINS	
Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE.

Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.00
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.50
Sunday edition only, one year	2.00

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent: 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents: 28 to 44 pages, 3 cents: over 44 pages, 4 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents: 16 pages, 3 cents: 24 pages, 4 cents: 32 pages, 5 cents: 40 pages, 6 cents: 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents: over 48 pages, 8 cents.

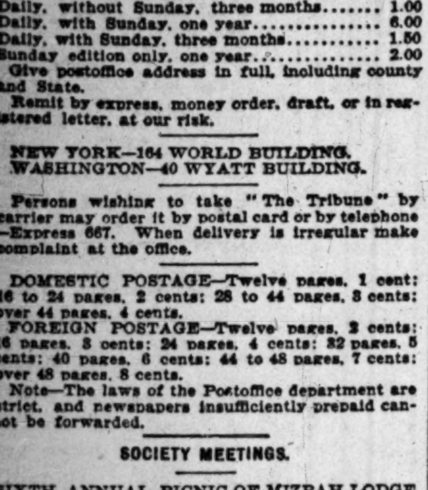
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SIXTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF MIZPAH LODGE No. 768, A. F. & A. M., at Monon Park, Ind., C. I. & L. R. R., Saturday, July 30, 1898. Tickets, 50c. Trains leave Dearborn station at 8:35 a. m. and 12:30 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 31st, 39th, 41st, 47th, 55th, 59th, 63d, and 79th-sts., returning at 6:30 and 8:00 p. m.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1898.

ONE FLAG, ONE CAUSE, ONE COUNTRY.



Beginning on Monday, Aug. 1, the daily issue of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will be sold in Chicago for two cents a copy. The price of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will remain five cents a copy. The price of the daily will be 12 cents a week and of the daily and Sunday issues 17 cents a week.

SENOR DUPUY DE LOME, late Spanish Minister at Washington, has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for Spain to seek peace, but thinks it should be done by handing over Cuba to the United States and not by the recognition of its independence, because, as he says, the United States "would protect the loyal inhabitants from the 'loyal scum.'" He confesses that his country "has sinned mortally," and all it can do now "is to repent and reform."

THE Buffalo Express says: "As was anticipated, the United States is now expected to spend a few million dollars in fortifying the Hawaiian Islands. This is a part of the price of our 'free gift.'" If so, it will be worth all its cost in its commercial value and in its defensive strength for our Pacific coast possessions. And yet nobody has made any proposition "to spend a few millions in fortifying the Hawaiian Islands," the most that has been contemplated at the present time being the erection of wooden barracks for the accommodation of a regiment of volunteers, who will be quartered there for the present.

DISLIKE HEALTHFUL AMERICAN WAYS.

Santiago is a pesthole, a perpetual breeder of yellow fever. The Spaniards have allowed it to become such by their supreme indifference to sanitation. That is needed most in hot climates and there the least attention is paid to it. Not until Englishmen or Americans get control of a city in the tropics is an effort made to "clean up." General Wood, the new Military Governor at Santiago, is a physician by profession. Consequently it is not strange that he should order steps to be taken at once to protect the health of the residents. He is endeavoring to do what General Butler did so successfully at New Orleans. Nor is it strange that the sanitary regulations which General Wood has put in force should be distasteful to those civil officers who have been allowed to keep their places. Municipal cleanliness is a disagreeable novelty to them.

The Civil Governor of Santiago, accustomed to the old methods of local administration, complains of the "high-handed" way in which General Wood is discharging his duties. He characterizes, for instance, as "most oppressive" an order requiring all householders to report deaths on their premises, a failure to do so being punished. The reason for this order in a place like Santiago, where pestilential fevers of all kinds are so prevalent, is apparent. The Civil Governor looks also with disapproval on what he considers the unnecessary and meddlesome activity of the Americans in keeping the streets clean, and in ordering private individuals not to allow refuse to accumulate on their premises. The collection and removal of garbage seems useless trouble to the old municipal authorities.

There was a "harbor improvement board" under the old régime, but while it spent some money it did practically nothing for the harbor. The money it handled was the proceeds of municipal taxes of goods intended for local consumption, provisions of all kinds being included. General Wood has abolished the board and also those taxes, which added so much to the cost of everything consumed by the inhabitants, most of whom are poor. General Wood has also in a "high-handed manner" cut down the excessive charges of the bakers. He has had a jail delivery, discharging persons who had been confined there for months without trial and without cause. These things offend the civil authorities, but nothing offends them more than the sanitary regulations, which are being enforced rigorously. There has always been yellow fever at Santiago, and the local officials do not see why there should be such pains taken to drive it away.

GOOD NEWS FROM PORTO RICO.

The American forces have won as bloodless a victory in Porto Rico as they did at Manila. The Port of Ponce surrendered at once when a few American vessels presented themselves last Wednesday. The following day the city, three miles inland, with a population of 50,000, capitulated immediately. General Miles did not find it as hard a nut to crack as General Shafter did Santiago. In all the operations thus far not a life has been lost. It is equally gratifying to know that the troops are in the best of health and spirits. They are enjoying their military promenade. They soon will be in the more elevated regions where the climate is always healthy. The Spaniards are retreating before them, abandoning the southern part of the island, and falling back on San Juan, where General Miles will gobble them all.

The inhabitants of Ponce gave the American troops an enthusiastic welcome. General Miles has issued a proclamation in which he tells the Porto Ricans that his soldiers have come to bring them "the fostering arms of a great people," and an order to give them "the largest measure of liberty consistent with this military occupation" and "the advantages and blessings of an enlightened civilization." The inhabitants are assured that their property is to be protected and their prosperity promoted, while their existing laws and customs are not to be interfered with. The hearty reception given to General Miles' troops at Ponce was not due to his proclamation. The inhabitants are heart-sick of Spanish misrule. They know how much American rule is to be preferred to it, and they stand in no need of assurances that they will be well treated.

General Miles is not going to let the grass grow under his feet. The Spaniards seem to be disheartened, and have not made as stubborn a resistance as on several occasions in Cuba. Probably they realize the hopelessness of the situation, and wish the whole business over and done with. General Miles will drive them before him, and probably will meet with little opposition, until they get to their "last ditch" at San Juan. When the big monitors begin opening fire on the fortifications of that city while General Miles is investing it on the land side, the defenders will be willing to give up the place without waiting to consult Blanco or Madrid.

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION. Doubtless one of the best informed members of the Hawaiian commission which will start for Honolulu in a few days to devise a plan of government for our new island dependency is Representative Hitt of this State. While Senators Morgan and Cullom have been zealous and consistent friends of annexation from the start, Mr. Hitt, as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs during the present Congress, as well as a member of the same committee for years previous, has devoted a great deal of study to the question, and is in possession of a large amount of information in reference to the islands. As a whole the American branch of the commission is admirably adapted to the service it is expected to perform, and, in conjunction with the two Hawaiian members, will be able to devise a form of government suited to secure the best results both for the people of Hawaii and the American union.

PROPOSED TERMS OF PEACE

The President submitted to his Cabinet yesterday the answer which he deems it advisable should be made to the inquiry of the French Ambassador as to the terms on which the United States would be willing to make peace. The conditions, according to one statement, are as follows: The absolute surrender of Porto Rico to this country; the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba; the cession of a coaling station in the Ladrones, of one in the Carolines, and of one in the Philippines. According to another statement the terms are that if Spain will consent to surrender Cuba and Porto Rico the United States will suspend military operations and enter upon negotiations for absolute peace with a money indemnity and the possession of the Philippines, Carolines, and Ladrones, and the securing of coaling stations there to be the subject matter of negotiation.

If the first statement be correct it is needless to say that this coaling station scheme will not do. The President and his Cabinet may be willing to make peace on these terms, but the American people are not, and they have a right to be heard in the matter. It was stated the other day that the President was waiting to learn the drift of public sentiment. If he has not learned it yet he is unobservant. It is plain enough what kind of a treaty of peace the people want. If the President has learned the drift of public sentiment he has done so only to disregard it, so far as the Philippines are concerned. That is unwise, for a treaty has to be ratified by the Senate, and the people may have influence enough with that body to induce more than one-third of its members to vote against the ratification of an unpopular treaty.

Public opinion is inflexibly opposed to the simple reservation of a coaling station in the Philippnes, even though it be the City of Manila and some adjoining territory. If that were done there would be incessant and intolerable friction between the Spanish authorities elsewhere in the Philippines and the Americans at Manila. Should the Americans retain Luzon and let the Spaniards have the other islands there would be no peace in the islands. Spaniards never have been good neighbors in Louisiana, Florida, or Cuba. They would not be good neighbors in the Philippines if these islands were divided between the two countries. The people do not set as much store on the Ladrones as they do on the Philippines, but having possession of the former they are not satisfied with the proposition to have merely a coaling station there.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent states, however, that the plan is to make sure that Spain is playing fair by demanding as a necessary preliminary the abandonment of all claim to Cuba and Porto Rico, and consenting, when that is done, to cease fighting and negotiate about the Philippines. Any suggestion that they and the other Pacific islands which Spain held be left subject to "future negotiations" is inadmissible. There should be no opportunity given to Spanish diplomatists to exercise their skill. They might get the better of the American negotiators, even if Spanish soldiers and seamen are inferior to their American antagonists. It seems to be admitted that the President and most of his Cabinet do not favor the retention of the Philippines as a whole. Then, of course, the treaty which will be negotiated will concede about everything to Spain. The disposition to be made of the Philippines should be settled now and not left an open question for one minute. Spain should be told at once decisively that all the Philippines, Ladrones, and Carolines must be handed over irrevocably to the United States. If the Spanish government does not wish to make peace on such terms let it keep on fighting, if it can. The United States should not stop fighting till Spain concedes everything.

No fault can be found with the conditions asked of Spain so far as Cuba and Porto Rico are concerned. Those regarding the Philippines will be acceptable to Spaniards, who will jump at them, but not to Americans, who are the ones the President should seek to please. They want something like an equivalent for the millions they have been compelled to expend. Porto Rico will not be an equivalent. The Philippines must be had also to make the amount nearer square. They, with their valuable trade and commerce, and their yet undeveloped wealth, must be had as a part of the war indemnity. The people will not permit the republic to be deprived of them. That is the order which Senators will receive from their constituents when the treaty of peace is laid before them for ratification. Faint-heartedness or cowardice at Washington must not be allowed to wreck the future of the country.

BLAME IN BOURGOGNE DISASTER. The decision of the Halifax court of inquiry on the collision of the Cromartyshire and Bourgogne fixes the blame just where it has been from the first—on the officers and men of the French liner. In the nature of things the decision could hardly have been otherwise, for the Cromartyshire is a sailing vessel and the Bourgogne was a steamer, and it is a law of the seas the world over that a sailing vessel always has the right of way. It is always the steam vessel that must change its course to avoid a collision. The evidence before the Halifax court shows that both vessels were sounding their fog signals, and that the Bourgogne answered the Cromartyshire's horn. It was, therefore, aware of the presence of a ship in the near neighborhood, and it must have known the danger of continuing at full speed in so dense a fog. Yet it evidently did not slacken its speed in the least, or make any attempt to alter its course, and a few moments later the Cromartyshire crashed into it, and more than 500 lives were sacrificed. The blameworthiness of the Bourgogne is aggravated by the charge, developed in the Halifax inquiry, that it was out of its proper course and not in one of the regular "steamer lanes" laid down on the pilot charts of the north Atlantic. The steamer's officials deny this, but they also deny the still graver and more certain charges of cowardice and murder made against the crew. This is, after all, the most damning feature of the terrible disaster, and it is gratifying to learn that the French Minister of Marine has decided to order a fresh inquiry into the guilt of the ship's crew.

LONDON'S FINANCIAL SCANDAL.

The puncturing of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tire company's stock-jobbing fraud in London has let out some excessively bad air. The confessions of the company's promoter, Ernest T. Hooley, in the bankruptcy court reveal operations of wholesale bribery that come close to rivaling the Panama scandal itself. The London fraud further resembles the Panama scandal in the large scale on which financial newspapers were bribed to keep silence or to print favorable notices of Hooley's fraudulent business. But the most scandalous feature of the affair is the amazing extent of Hooley's payments to peers and titled men for the use of their names as directors of his companies.

Hooley states that the gross profits from floating his Dunlop stock were $8,500,000, but he says it cost him $7,500,000 of this to persuade the necessary number of Earls, Dukes, and Lords to lend their names for baiting his hook, and to "square" the London financial papers. He has stated under oath that he and his partner, Rucker, paid $315,000 for the newspaper end of the nefarious enterprise alone. His agent in this part of the deal was a fellow named Broadley, who got $50,000 for his part of the dirty work. He has already named several London financial papers that accepted bribes from him. One published a notice advising its readers not to buy Dunlop stock until they had read an editorial to be published on a certain day. Then its two editors went to Hooley and told him he might write the editorial himself by paying them the modest sum of $5,000 apiece. Hooley wrote the editorial. A New York editor of another London financial paper got a present of $50,000 for satisfactory services rendered.

The degree of rottenness thus revealed in certain quarters of the London financial press has produced a great sensation in that city, and well it may. It is gratifying to note that the whole respectable press of the English capital is insisting upon a full disclosure of the fraud in every infamous detail. The honest newspapers of London owe it to themselves and to the journalistic honor of their city to have the thing revealed in all its ugliness, showing just where its besmirching ramifications have touched and where they have not.

But the part played by titled men in acting as decoys in this gigantic fraud is the deepest stain upon English high society. This abuse of titles has been notorious for years, especially in connection with the floating of African gold shares. It was high time to put a stop to it, and the bursting of Hooley's pneumatic bubble ought to go far in that direction. A title will not be worth nearly so many pounds sterling in a commercial way for awhile as it was before Hooley's scandalous confessions were made public. Neither will "unsuspecting" Earls and Marquises be quite so ready to accept munificent "presents" for allowing the indiscriminate use of their names as officers in all sorts of joint stock companies.

Judging from Hooley's figures the business of catching Earls and Lords for commercial use seems to be even more lucrative than title selling itself. A London society man got $50,000 for introducing Lord Norbury, while Norbury himself got only $5,000 for putting his name to the prospectus. A firm of solicitors received the same $50,000 fee for introducing the Earl of Warwick, while the Earl himself is said to have received nothing for consenting to be a director. The Earl of Delaware, doubtless in view of his liberal bonus as President, was content with the paltry sum of only $10,000 for introducing Lord Greville as a director.

The whole affair is a nasty mess, smirching many names and titles in high life. Doubtless there were some innocent persons roped into the scheme, but no man who received a large sum of money for the use of his name can have done so with a clear conscience.

THE STATE INSOLVENCY LAWS.

The new national bankruptcy act went into full force and effect on the date of its passage, July 1. The law provided, however, that no petition for voluntary bankruptcy should be filed until Aug. 1, which will be day after tomorrow, and that no involuntary petition shall be filed until Nov. 1. It is provided further that proceedings commenced under State insolvency laws prior to the passage of the act shall not be affected by it. All rules, forms, and orders for carrying the law into effect are to be presented by the Supreme Court. That court has given notice that it cannot attend to the matter until the October session, therefore while voluntary petitions can be filed next week it does not seem as if they would be acted on for several months.

The question which presents itself now is whether the State insolvency laws have been abrogated except as to all proceedings begun before July 1, or whether they remain in force until the courts actually put the bankruptcy act into operation. One of the Wisconsin State Judges takes the former view of the case, holding that since July 1 the making of assignments under the State law is unauthorized. He has ordered the papers filed in one case to be returned to the parties.

Some lawyers did not agree with the Judge, alleging that if assignments were not made the property of insolvent debtors would be covered by attachments and judgments. He reminded them, however, that all liens created or transfers of property made within four months of the filing of a petition in bankruptcy by or against an insolvent can be set aside if created when the beneficiaries had reason to believe the defendant was insolvent. Therefore the Judge adhered to his position.

There have been a number of assignments made in this State during the present month and the courts have not refused to receive them. The Illinois Judges may not have given the subject any thought or they may be of the opinion that the State insolvency law is in force until the bankruptcy courts get to work. Then if any foreign creditors are dissatisfied with the action which has been taken they can apply to have the matter transferred to the federal court.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CUBA.

A corporation has been organized under the laws of New Jersey for the purpose of carrying on an express business with Cuba and of establishing a bank at Santiago. Among its other objects are: The improvement and sale of lands, the cultivation of stock farms, plantations, and ranches, the construction and operation of railroads, water works, and electric light plants, and the ownership and working of mines. This is an extensive program, but if this corporation does not carry it out others will, for companies having the same objects in view are being formed in all the chief cities of the United States. Those who are the head of the companies are only waiting for the Spaniards to get out of the way to begin operations in all parts of Cuba—in the country districts and in the cities.

There is at this moment a great deal of capital in this country which is seeking for profitable employment. Capital is both cheap and abundant, as is shown by the heavy subscriptions for the new 3 per cent bonds. As American manufacturers are looking out for foreign markets so American capitalists, not being able to get as much at home for the use of their money as they would like to or have been accustomed to, are seeking for safe and remunerative investments outside the country. They are convinced that Cuba will be a grand field for them when the island has a stable government. Even under Spanish rule over 20 millions of American money was invested from time to time in Cuban sugar plantations, mines, and other enterprises. That sum is a bagatelle compared to what will be transferred to Cuba soon after peace is restored there.

Though the island has been occupied for four centuries no attempt has been made to develop the great natural resources of a large portion of it. The attempt will be made now by enterprising, energetic Americans with an abundance of capital behind them, and those who are engaged in it will reap rich rewards. The owners of that capital will insist, however, when the time comes for the military government of Cuba to be replaced by a civil one, that it shall be an American government. They will not feel that their interests are safe under any other. They are familiar with the mishaps of men who have invested their money in Latin-American republics, with their frequent revolutions, and they will scoff at the idea of Cuba being allowed to govern itself, outside the union.

DREDGE OUT THE HARBOR.

Major Marshall, the government engineer in charge of lake marine interests at Chicago, does well to recommend to the Washington authorities that the outer basin be dredged to a uniform depth of twenty feet. The harbor has long been filling in gradually with sand and sediment, so that its present condition makes it practically useless for vessels drawing over twelve or thirteen feet. The same recommendation naturally applies to the sandbar that is forming on the south side of the entrance to the river.

If the government is going to maintain a harbor here it may as well make it a good one. The work of widening and deepening the river now under way will be of no commercial value to shipowners if the harbor is not also deepened and kept in proper condition. Major Marshall's report shows that the river channel up to Rush street bridge is nowhere less than eighteen feet deep, and usually twenty feet or more. There is no use in keeping up an eighteen-foot channel in the river and leaving a sandbar at the entrance with a depth of only fifteen feet of water over it for some heavily laden vessel to go aground on. A channel is worth only as much as its shallowest spot.

The same reasoning applies to the harbor. The government breakwaters that shelter it are still in good condition, but the basin itself is almost useless to the vessels of larger draft. The piers are of little use if the dredging is not kept up. Even though it may require over 2,000,000 cubic yards of dredging to deepen the outer basin to twenty feet below mean lake level, there ought not to be a moment's question as to the advisability of doing it at once. A harbor, like a house, must be kept in repair or it soon becomes unfit for use and therefore unremunerative. There are too many millions invested in Chicago harbor to allow it to retrograde. It is to be hoped prompt attention will be given to Major Marshall's recommendations.

GENERAL MILES has also shot a thirteen-inch proclamation at the Porto Ricans.

SENATOR MORGAN of Alabama notes with much internal satisfaction that the procession behind his annexation band wagon is growing constantly larger.

THE manufacturers of bunting promise that there shall be American flags enough to go around.

OLD GLORY is bringing to itself considerable new glory.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not His Fault.

"Have you any good substitute for tobacco?" asked the hungry-looking customer.

"No, sir," said the clerk.

"Well, I've tried my best to find it, and I can't," rejoined the customer, looking immensely relieved. "Give me a dime's worth of your best fine cut."

During the Storm.

Waiter—"I've got an order for iced tea, and the ice is all gone."

Manager—"That's all right. Go out and get a bucketful of those hailstones."

Dim Idea of It.

"What is it," asked the teacher, "to hibernate?"

"To hibernate," answered Tommy Tucker, "is to get on the police force."

On a War Footing.

"What's making that jarring noise in the room overhead?"

"It's a meeting of strikers. They're kicking for higher wages."

The questioner was silent a moment. Then he sighed dismally.

"Another revenue stamp!" he said, as the applause seemed to break loose again.

Forestalling Him.

"You're the new editor, are you?" said the man of gigantic stature who had dropped in.

"Yes, sir," responded the man in the chair.

"Well, I'm Colonel Hankthunder, attorney-at-law. I've called to say that it has been my invariable custom to lick every editor who speaks of me in his paper as 'a man of much prominence in the community' or a 'man that stands high in his profession.' That's all. Good day, sir."

After he had gone out the editor tore up the sheet of paper upon which he had hastily begun to scrawl a memorandum.

Almost Overlooked.

While one of the gifted orators was entertaining the Democratic convention with a speech the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was in a little side room, struggling with the declaration of principles.

"Have you indorsed the war?" he asked.

"Yes," replied the man who was acting as secretary.

"Have you fixed up a resolution denouncing corporate greed and declaring that the laboringman must be protected in his rights?"

"Yes, and one asserting our firm and unalterable adhesion to the time-honored principles of the party."

"Then I guess we're ready to report. O, by the way, write one to the effect that we still adhere to that darned fool free silver platform of 1896, and let her go."

After the Rain.

"This historic stream of yours," remarked the visitor, holding his nose as he walked across the bridge, "is the Mark Tapley of rivers."

"Yes?" said the Chicago citizen.

"It comes out strongest when it is worst troubled."

Not Necessarily for Revenue.

Dealer—"How do you like this new brand of cigars?"

Customer—"By George, sir, every single one of them ought to have a two-cent revenue stamp on it!"

Dealer—"I am glad you like them. I——"

Customer—"To show their actual cash value."

SAMPSON'S AND SCHLEY'S REPORTS.

That is a touch of genius where Schley informs Sampson how the flagship came up some time after the fight was over.—Baltimore American.

It may be said at once that in these reports there is not the slightest evidence of any antagonism between the Admiral and the Commodore.—Springfield Republican.

However, the Admiral makes clear what the newspaper chronicles have not done, that in no sense could he be said to be out of the command of the fleet.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

But the intelligent public will see with pleasure and no surprise that officers of the American navy cannot only win shining honors but know how worthily to wear them.—Washington Star.

In some way or other, not easily to be defined, the report seems to lack in magnanimity. There is an absence of graciousness and an utter want of enthusiastic praise.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The jealousy and conflict which the misapprehension of far-away newspaper critics conjured up finds no shadow of justification in the reports of the Commodore who won this great victory.—Philadelphia Press.

To say that the report is disappointing would but ill express the feelings aroused by a reading thereof. In that part of the document relating to the battle much stress is laid upon the action of the cruiser New York.—Philadelphia Record.

Unfortunately, Admiral Sampson dismisses the question of merit in such general terms as to give some support to the charge that the superior officer is jealous of his subordinate, and unwilling to acknowledge Schley's remarkable energy in an emergency.—Boston Transcript.

Admiral Sampson evidently has not been influenced by the criticisms passed upon his first announcement, for, while he gives generous praise to the officers and crews in a general way, he fails to give Commodore Schley any credit for initiation and direction.—Kansas City Journal.

With all the facts thus before the world, full justice is sure to be done, and Congress in due time will fairly bestow the rewards so richly earned. And in these rewards, it is safe to predict, the gallant Schley will receive more liberal treatment than has been his measure at the hands of his superiors.—Washington Post.

ODDITIES OF INVENTORS.

Two Western men have patented a seat for cleaning the outside of windows, which has a shelf at the bottom to rest on the sill, with clamps to engage the sides of the window frame and hold the chains which support the shelf, guide rails being provided to prevent the person from falling.

Printing presses are stopped automatically as soon as the paper breaks or the tension changes, by means of a pivoted roller which rests on the moving sheet, and is lifted up by the tension to close a switch in the electric wire which operates the motor, the switch opening as soon as the roller falls.

A bottle stopper, invented by a New Jersey woman, is made of an elastic cap, which fits over the neck of the bottle and has a thick section at the end, with indentations showing where it is to be cut to open the bottle, the rubber tips closing automatically as soon as the pressure of the liquid is removed.

In a newly designed angling device a wire frame carries a pin which springs across a loop and impales the bait, the end of the pin resting against the side of the loop to prevent the bait from slipping off, while the bottom of the loop supports two hooks pivoted at right angles with the line to hook the fish.

Wooden wagon tires can be easily tightened by a new device consisting of a water receptacle to be placed on the fire with a slot through which the tire may be immersed in the boiling water, after which it is dipped in a bath of boiling oil, impregnated with gum arabic and resin, which fills the pores of the wood and prevents contraction.

A Pennsylvania inventor has designed a pneumatic switch-operating device, which consists of attaching the switch bar to a piston which is operated by forcing air from a tank on the engine through an automatic coupling to the cylinder carrying the piston, the valve on the engine being closed by the engineer to prevent passage of air when the switch is not to be turned.

PERSONALS.

W. J. Blackstock of Danville, Ill., has obtained a patent for an explosive shell for which he claims special advantages over the shells now in use in the army and navy. Calcium carbide, the basis of acetyline gas, is the chief element of the explosive action of this missile, which is claimed to be extraordinarily deadly.

A marble bust of James G. Blaine was placed in the rotunda of the State House at Augusta, Me., last Wednesday afternoon. It is the work of Professor G. Trentanove, the Italian sculptor. The bust is a gift to the State, and, while the name of the donor is kept secret, it is said to be Joseph H. Manley.

Many Italians of the younger generation had their first opportunity on June 15 of hearing Adelaide Ristori on the stage. Notwithstanding her age and infirmity, she made the trip to Turin, where she recited the fifth canto of Dante's Inferno, at the Carignano Theater. Though her voice was weak, the dramatic genius, which had made her world-famed, still animated her delivery, and made the audience wild with enthusiasm. The actress made a short speech, in which she said that she would remember this occasion to her grave, which was not far off.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Difficulties Which Shafter Had to Overcome at Santiago—Some of the Trials of the Campaign.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—[New York Tribune.]—Probably few European military critics will appreciate the arduous nature of the campaign so successfully terminated today by the surrender of all the Spanish forces east of Santiago and the virtual abandonment of this province by Spain.

In Continental Europe, during all the wars since the Napoleonic days, it has been possible to drive armies by forced marches over long distances and to keep transportation supplies up with the advance. It will be hard, therefore, for European observers to understand the obstacles that had to be overcome in advancing an army of 16,000 men ten miles into the interior from the south coast of this province.

One word tells the story—roads. The roads here are simply paths through the dense tropical forest, paths along which half a dozen ox teams in ordinary times haul lumbering carts once a day in comparatively dry weather. There are no bridges, and in wet weather, when the streams are raging torrents, these paths are almost impassable to men on horseback and absolutely so to vehicles of all descriptions.

Thus it was that all these roads along which the troops were moved had really to be built before a single wagon train could get through. The bridges thrown across the streams were repeatedly swept away by high water. Several times communication was almost entirely interrupted, and the army had to fall back on pack trains. Indeed, the base of supplies was seriously threatened.

It is a fact that during the four days before the surrender it was only possible to get one light battery of the six brought by General Randolph to the front, while not a single one of the siege guns brought by General Shafter got beyond Siboney. In Europe, where the roads are good, none of these difficulties exist.

There is another vital difference in the nature of the country itself. Over the fields of operation in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 it was possible, in almost every engagement, to maneuver an army corps by platoons and battalions. Here the men were obliged to advance in single file into the open, and at the famous assault on San Juan Hill one column marched out of the road into the open in the face of the murderous artillery and rifle fire from the Spanish trenches and deployed for the charge on open ground. No finer exhibition of nerve could be required of a soldier than that charge across 700 yards of open territory against an enemy intrenched upon the crest of a hill. But the Americans never flinched.

As a matter of fact, it is one of the unwritten secrets of the battle of July 1 that the plans made the night previous did not contemplate an assault upon the works of the enemy before Santiago. Two divisions—those of General Wheeler and General Kent—were to remain in column on the main road to Santiago, to reinforce General Lawton, whose division was to assault El Caney on the extreme right, while Grimes' battery made a diversion on the left.

But when the Spanish guns began to drop shrapnel shells over the road on which the American column rested, and when word came that General Lawton was successful at El Caney, it became necessary either for Wheeler's and Kent's divisions to advance, retreat, or remain quiet under the storm of shell that was bursting over their heads.

In these circumstances it was less dangerous to advance and charge the enemy's works than to stay where they were, and, with a general impulse to get where they could return the enemy's fire, the advance regiments, the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, moved out. The others followed.

There is a question whether any specific general command to charge was ever given. Regimental and company commanders simply led their way heroically forward up the hill. The hill was taken, the American flag planted on its crest, and the enemy driven pellmell into their inner line of intrenchments beyond. The Americans were too much exhausted to follow up their victory, though it has since been asserted that, had the pursuit been continued that afternoon, the demoralized Spaniards would have surrendered that night.

But men who had left a third of their officers and 12 per cent of their comrades upon the field behind them could not go on. Physical strength and courage have their limitations. European critics will, perhaps, seize upon this for condemnation, just as they frequently condemned the failure of the Northern armies during the civil war to follow up their victories. But just as the Northern Generals had to build their roads through the South, so the Generals in the Santiago campaign have had to build their roads, and the men, exhausted by travel over hard roads and hard fighting, of necessity finally reached the limit of endurance.

So terrific had been the slaughter of men—90 per cent of whom were then under fire for the first time—that the fact is, though comparatively few know it, that on the night of July 1 officers of high rank—brave soldiers, too—went to General Wheeler, who was in command at the front (General Shafter being still aboard his ship) and appealed to him to withdraw. They predicted an awful disaster if an attempt was made to hold the position earned so dearly.

But the intrepid old cavalry leader of the Confederacy said "No." He spoke reassuring words to those who came with dire forebodings.

"We are in an uncomfortable position," he said, "but the Spaniards are more uncomfortable than we. Pass that word down the 'line.'"

General Wheeler even sent back a dispatch to General Shafter telling of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon him.

"I presume the same influences are being brought to bear on you," he wrote in effect, "but it will not do. American prestige would suffer irretrievably if we gave in an inch. We must stand firm."

When Dr. Goodfellow and Captain Stewart Brice, son of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, took some wounded Spanish prisoners into the enemy's lines a few days ago, one of the Spanish officers who met them, speaking of the storming of San Juan Hill, expressed keen curiosity to know what command it was the American officers gave as they came on.

"We could hear them," said he, "shouting at the head of their men something which sounded like 'Johnson's breeches.' We looked in our dictionaries afterward, but could make nothing out of it."

Captain Brice and Dr. Goodfellow professed ignorance of what it could have been, whereupon one of the troopers who was in the escort explained that the command given was "Charge by rushes," a command invented since the deadly fire of modern rifles has made open order formation necessary.

The Cubans have proved a sorry disappointment throughout this campaign, even to their warmest friends. They have been everywhere except where the battle raged, but their chief and favorite station has been near the commissary.

In the various actions since the army landed only seven Cubans, so far as is known, have been wounded. At El Caney, when the pack train brought up supplies for the starving refugees, the Cubans crowded out women and children and demanded rations, not as a privilege, but as a right. Captain Brice, who was in charge, was compelled to knock down two Cuban officers. They were highly indignant, but when they looked at the Captain's stalwart frame and saw the flash of determination in his eye they did not seek to assuage their wounded vanity by trying conclusions with him.

Even as sources of information the Cubans have proved unreliable. They could not be trusted. One of the officers attached to General Shafter's staff is authority for this illustration of their untrustworthiness. Several times he desired certain information from Santiago. In each instance the Cuban officers, with much profusion, assured him that the information would be promptly procured; and they scorned to accept money for the spies who were to be sent into the city. On one occasion a Cuban officer promised to procure him a Santiago paper and deliver it the following day. The day came, but brought neither the paper nor the officer.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the Cuban, officer or man, discreetly keeps out of the way when the time comes for redeeming a pledge. Such information as they do procure or volunteer usually proves unreliable. The more our commanding officers see of the Cubans the less they appear to think of them, either as soldiers or as men. Among the officers there are, indeed, some noble-hearted individuals, notably General Garcia, who stands head and shoulders above the rest; but the rank and file are without discipline or any idea of military duty. The vast majority seem already to believe that this land of milk and honey is theirs to enjoy, not to fight for. They are willing to let the Americans feed them and achieve the liberty for which they appear to be ill-fitted and ill-equipped, mentally and morally.

Poll the United States troops in the Province of Santiago de Cuba today, and ninety-nine out of every hundred will say in almost so many words: "We have bought a gold brick in 'Cuba Libre.'"

The Cuban leaders are vain and jealous, and if they were given self-government the odds are that those who failed to get places of prominence and profit would in the course of a month start a revolution against those who had fared better than they.

Five Days in a Dungeon.

Washington, D. C., July 27.—[New York Tribune.]—While Naval Constructor Hobson has maintained great reticence in speaking of his treatment by the Spanish authorities after the Merrimac sunk, and has avoided any reference to his experience as a prisoner which might increase the esteem in which he is held by the officials and by the public generally, he has talked freely on the subject to his immediate superiors, who declare that for a time he was treated by the Spaniards as a common criminal, instead of being accorded the rights of a prisoner of war. According to Chief Constructor Hichborn, immediately after the capture of Hobson's men by Admiral Cervera, when it was thought that he and his men alone had survived from the wreck of an American battleship, destroyed by torpedoes in attempting to force the harbor, the Spaniards were too jubilant to pay much attention to him, but when they realized that no American lives had been lost, and the channel had been obstructed, if at all, only by a worthless collier, they looked upon him with amazement as a hero whose gallantry far exceeded any Spanish conception of what a man might do for his country, and it was with great chagrin that Admiral Cervera was prevented by the Madrid authorities from returning the heroic young officer and his brave men to Admiral Sampson, but compelled to deliver them to the military authorities ashore as prisoners of war. General Linares, with the brutal instinct that had marked his conduct of Cuban affairs already intrusted to him, deliberately placed Hobson and his men in Morro Castle as a shield against the fire of Sampson's squadron, and here he was locked up for five days in solitary confinement in a filthy dungeon, under conditions which, he says, must have soon resulted in his serious illness and perhaps in death. The treatment he received and the scanty food given him were no better than those accorded to a common criminal condemned to execution. This punishment, however, was of short duration, on account of the vigorous protest which was made through a neutral power to Spain, coupled with Admiral Sampson's notice to the Spanish Admiral that he would be held personally responsible for Hobson's welfare. Under these circumstances, Admiral Cervera interposed his influence with General Linares, and Hobson, with his men, were transferred to the barracks in the city. Here his solitary confinement continued, but he could look out of a window to the hills on the east and see the smoke from the American rifles of General Shafter's men, firing from their intrenchments, with the consolation that his captivity would be of short duration. The food given to him was of the most wretched character, probably because the Spaniards themselves could spare no better, but the British Consul frequently brought him delicacies from his own table. A Spanish official was invariably present, however, during these visits to prevent conversation, and no news of occurrences around him was ever permitted to reach Hobson. In this manner he was kept in ignorance of the destruction of Cervera's fleet until his exchange was completed and he had entered the American lines.

Illiteracy in Spain.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—The Philadelphia Commercial Museum has compiled from official figures a few deductions tending to show reasons for the deplorable condition of Spain. The population of the country is estimated at eighteen millions, and half of this number have no employment. According to the census, 8,726,519 have declared to have no trade or profession, and of these 6,764,406 are women. The agricultural census is the largest, and is composed of 4,083,291 men, while 828,531 women work in the fields.

The total number of persons unable to read or write is estimated at 6,104,470, of whom 3,417,855 are men. The schools of the country are attended by 1,728,920 pupils of both sexes, for whose instruction there are 39,582 teachers, 24,624 of whom are men. Comparing the degree of illiteracy with the opportunities offered by such a large corps of instructors, the Commercial Museum argues that the country should show a higher degree of education. The following table is also appended showing the number of persons engaged in other pursuits:

Number of public employés	97,257
Number of pensioners	64,000
Physicians, male	30,477
Physicians, female	78
Writers	1,171
Female writers	32
Actors and actresses	3,497
Male servants	3,497
Female servants	319,508
Professional beggars, male	39,279
Professional beggars, female	51,948
Priests and monks	[illegible]
Nuns	[illegible]

A Mission for Colonel Bryan.

Unless the services of the Third Nebraska Volunteers are absolutely necessary to military operations elsewhere, it would seem that there is a special field of usefulness open to them in Santiago de Cuba.

The misinformed merchants of that city refuse to accept the silver dollar of the United States except at its intrinsic value, as they do the coins of other nations. The trifling circumstance that this dollar is guaranteed by the United States government has failed to overcome their objections.

It would be a graceful act on the part of President McKinley to send his late rival for the Presidency down to Santiago at the head of his regiment to argue with the recalcitrants, not with the persuasion of ball and bayonet, but with the stronger arguments of his eloquence and logic.

Colonel Bryan's "Silver Regiment" from Nebraska is evidently the regiment needed for missionary work among the benighted Cuban merchants of Santiago.—New York World.

Speed in Battleships.

The Navy department program for a high speed in the new battleships is emphasized by the report of Captain Clark of the Oregon on the battle off Santiago.

Captain Clark says: "I am persuaded that but for the way the officers and men of the Oregon steamed and steered the ship and fought and supplied its batteries the Colon and perhaps the Vizcaya would have escaped."

Even if only the Colon had escaped it would have materially changed the results of the battle, and the Colon was run ashore not because it was disabled but because its commander knew that escape was hopeless when the Oregon "seemed to rise out of the sea."

Secretary Long is everlastingly right in insisting upon greater speed for our new battleships.—New York World.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Calculation.—Wife—"Here's a letter from the Scotts asking us to spend a week with them in Elmsville." Husband—"Let's see. Fare's $18. If they make it two weeks, or pay the fare one way, we could do it."—Brooklyn Life.

"Doctor," said the man who jumped every time the door creaked, "I cannot get to sleep at nights for thinking about the lack of business." "That is something," said the physician, "you have no business to think about"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Geographical Dilemma.—"This suspense," said the Philippine Islander, "will kill me before long." "What suspense?" "Of not knowing whether I'm going to land in France, Germany, [illegible] England, or the United States."—Philadelphia North American.

Decadence.—Bluffers—"Ain't it sad to think of the decadence of manly sport in this country?" Stuffers—"I hadn't heard of any decadence. We still have football, baseball——" Bluffers—"[illegible] You don't call baseball a manly sport any more, do you? Why, they ain't even allowed to [illegible]"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What do you think of the proposition to [illegible] surface cars to carry people for nothing unless they are provided with a place to sit down?" Mulligatawney. "It won't work on [illegible] They'll simply start the cars with an extra [illegible] that will make every standing passenger [illegible] floor. Then they'll take up their fares." [illegible] Finks.—Harper's Bazar.

"Dey means well," said the newly enlisted colored soldier. "I hasn' no complaint to make 'bout deir intentions." "Who is you talking 'bout?" "De bras band leaders. When de white troops goes out dey plays white folks' chunes like 'Farewell, My Own True Love,' an' 'Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still.' But when we colored troops go out dey plays 'All Coons Look Alike to Me,' an' 'I Don' Care if You Nevvuh Comes Back,' an' sech-like."—Washington Star.

EASY TASK FOR MILES.

Prediction in a Letter from Gen. Lluveras That Porto Rico Would Soon Fall.

SEEK TO BE FREE OF SPAIN

Secret Society Whose Main Object Has Been to Win Their Independence.

FERD. PECK NAMES HIS MEN.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C., July 29.

Easy Victory for Gen. Miles Predicted.

In a letter written on board the cruiser St. Louis, just as he was leaving for Guanica to join the American invading army, General Lluveras, the leader of the Porto Rican annexation movement, said:

"General Miles will not have a difficult task in subduing the island, even if Captain General Machias had determined to make a strong stand against him, which is not the case. He has received orders to shed as little unnecessary blood as possible, and the fact that he has ordered the soldiery from all over the island to the capital (San Juan) indicates that he does not contemplate serious resistance. The few skirmishes which have been reported so far have been with garrisons of a few men and cannot be counted.

"The Porto Rican annexationists have formed a secret organization similar to the celebrated Carbonaro, which existed in France in the time of Napoleon, and in nearly every city and village in the island have established a branch. Every member of the society has been pledged to use his utmost endeavors to bring one or more friends or acquaintances into the society, which has annexation or independence for its object, and in this way a thorough canvass of the island has been made, resulting in the mustering of a great many volunteers who will fight for the cause of freedom.

"A circular, issued by the society, which has adopted for its name, 'Justicia,' explains to the natives and ignorant population of the island the injustice and tyranny of the Spanish government and calls attention to the treatment which has been accorded a number of Porto Ricans who have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards after openly favoring annexation. These prisoners were tried by court-martial and shot without ceremony. At their trials they were tortured to reveal the names of their fellow-conspirators, but the organization of La Justicia is so excellent that no one man knows the name of another member except by signs. All of the members of the society are not in favor of annexation to the United States, but their main object is to drive the Spaniards from the island. After that has been accomplished they are willing to take the best they can get from the United States government, knowing that it will be fair and equitable. What they want is a radical change which will enable them to forget the present situation.

"The Spanish element, mostly the soldiery, in Porto Rico treats the natives shamefully. It is common talk that they realize that their dominion is soon to end and that they are making the best of their opportunities to indulge in robbery, rapine, and murder. Their acts have greatly incensed the Porto Ricans against them, and are responsible for a great number of recruits to La Justicia. They consider any injury done to a native Porto Rican as a mark of honor. There are today many American enemies in Porto Rico, but with the help of God and rifles they will soon become converted to American ideas and to a sense of the importance and glory of the Stars and Stripes."

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Calhoun went to Newport News to witness the departure of the Third Illinois Infantry for Porto Rico. Mr. Calhoun is more particularly interested in the Danville Battery, and he went for the purpose of saying good-by to a number of his friends who are among its members.

New-Yorker to Be Ferd Peck's Assistant.

Upon the recommendation of Ferd W. Peck, a Mr. Woodward of New York will be appointed Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris exposition. Fred Brackett, appointment clerk of the Treasury department, will in all probability be made secretary of the Paris Exposition commission. There is some objection to relieving Mr. Brackett at the present time, but if this can be overcome he will receive this appointment. From present indications the twelve commissioners will not be appointed for some time, and possibly not until the end of the year. These appointments are in the nature of personal ones of the President, and he will take plenty of time to consider the merits of the appointees, and all of them will be appointed at the same time.

For the Postoffice Corner-Stone Laying.

Preparations for the laying of the corner-stone of the Chicago Public Building are now in progress and if the present program is carried out the ceremonies will take place on Chicago day, Oct. 9, which is the anniversary of the great fire, and it will also commemorate Chicago day at the World's Fair. All the federal officials located in Chicago will be present, and it is the intention of Architect Henry Ives Cobb to invite the President and Cabinet to participate. The program is only roughly outlined and it is not known whether the President and his advisers will be able to attend. Upon Mr. Cobb's return from his vacation he will complete the program.

Free rural delivery routes will be established at Crawfordsville, Ind., and Muncie Aug. 15. The Postoffice department is well pleased with these experiments, and it is extending them as rapidly as the appropriation for this service will permit.

There is a possibility that New York will be made the principal port of departure for troops intended as invading armies. Five of the transports which have been at Newport News have been ordered to New York, and it is likely that troops hereafter intended for Porto Rico or Cuba will be sent to New York, where they will be taken on board the transports.

Increased Work of the Revenue Bureau.

The work of the Internal Revenue Bureau has increased to a remarkable extent since the passage of the war revenue law. Some idea of the pressure in the office may be had from the fact that there are now on file between 2,000 and 3,000 letters from parties making inquiry relative to points arising under schedules A and B. In addition, letters are pouring in at the rate of from 250 to 300 per day. It is simply impossible to keep up with the current business, let alone catch up with the old work, although clerks are working day and night, Sundays, and holidays. Many of the points submitted for decision are of an intricate character and require time for proper deliberation, while others again are such that an intelligent reading of the law itself would render the submission of many of the questions to the department unnecessary.

Speakers will not be supplied by the Congressional Republican committee during the coming campaign, except in a few cases where the districts are close. The committee has no funds with which to defray the expenses of the speakers, and as they usually demand a big price for their services the extent of the assistance rendered by the committee will be the sending out of public documents and speeches.

MORGAN & WRIGHT ARE CITED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Result of Conflict with the Receiver for Possession of the Charles H. Sieg Company's Big Bicycle Plant at Kenosha, Wis.

As a result of a conflict for possession of the big bicycle plant of the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing company at Kenosha, Wis., Judge Gibbons last evening issued an injunction restraining Morgan & Wright from interfering with the efforts of the Security Title and Trust company to hold the plant as receiver for the corporation. He also cited the members of the firm of Morgan & Wright, together with their agents, and Attorney Ambrose Worsely, to appear before him on Aug. 1 to show cause whey they should not be punished for contempt of court.

The petition for injunction alleged that "a band of thugs" was in possession of the plant and the company's books and other valuable data, and that they refused to surrender them to the receiver. Morgan & Wright, the petition alleged, wished to obtain the custody of the books, fearing an examination of the accounts would show that the corporation's indebtedness to them is much less than the amount represented by their mortgages.

The receiver was appointed late on Thursday evening by Judge Gibbons on the application of Attorney George H. Peaks, representing the Shelby Steel Tube company of Cleveland, on a claim for $3,581 debt. Representatives of the receiver, who were sent to take charge of the plant, found employés of Morgan & Wright, who secured two mortgages on the plant two weeks ago to secure their claim of $40,000, were endeavoring to enter the factory. The Kenosha police were called out to maintain order.

By force of superior numbers the representatives of the receiver entered the factory and posted notices on the doors announcing that the Security Title and Trust company was in possession. But their victory was only temporary, for yesterday morning a large force of men led by Attorney Cavanagh, representing Morgan & Wright, battered down the rear doors of the factory and drove out the receiver's agents. Then they tore down the notices of possession, replacing them with others, and announced that they intended to hold the property. This led to the issuing of the restraining order.

The liabilities of the Sieg company are estimated at $100,000, with assets in the neighborhood of that sum. The principal stockholders are Charles H. Sieg, William R. Walpole, Frank Sayre Osborn, and H. G. Pedrick. Bicycles were the principal output of the plant, which is valued at $250,000 and is one of the largest in the United States.

The Chicago Title and Trust company, assignee of the insolvent Western Rubber and Belting company, was ordered yesterday by Judge Carter to continue the firm's business at 205 Lake street.

DISAGREE OVER REVENUE LAW.

Judge Ball and Washington Authorities Make Contradictory Rulings Regarding Receivership Bonds.

Cashier George of the Probate Court has received notification from Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue department that guardians', executors', and administrators' bonds filed in that court must bear 50 cent stamps under the new war revenue act. All certificates issued by the Clerk for use outside the court must have 10 cent stamps attached.

Judge Ball has decided that receivership bonds do not require stamps under the law. The ruling, however, was made previous to the receipt of instructions from Washington that such documents required stamps.

Now officials in the office of the Superior Court Clerk are at liberty to accept or reject bonds without stamps, being protected by rulings covering both actions.

Ultra-fashionable neckwear, including recent foreign arrivals, at 12½ and 25 cents. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros., 111 to 115 State-st.

STROBEL PLAN IS UNIQUE.

BRIDGE PROBLEM FOR DRAINAGE BOARD IS NOT YET SOLVED.

Hopes of the Friends of the Center Pier System Rise with the Fact That the Friday Meeting of the Commissioners Is Unproductive of Results—Inventor and Patentee of the Rolling Structure Sets Forth the Points in Its Favor.

The action of the Engineering committee of the Drainage board has not finally settled the mooted question of the eight-track Campbell avenue bridge. There was talk yesterday of a reconsideration of the whole problem. A technical report involving the cost of construction and capitalization was received from the engineers of the railroads interested, on the Strobel and Edgemore bridges, which gave a new phase to the situation. It somewhat increased the figures submitted by Chief Engineer Isham Randolph, and for that reason a like report was immediately requested from the same source on the Schenke bridge, which had been in favor on the preceding day.

If the question is reopened friends of the Strobel design feel hopeful it will have supporters enough to go through. A special meeting of the board will be called for next Wednesday, at which the matter probably will be settled. No action whatever was taken on the matter at yesterday's meeting.

Points in the Strobel Bridge.

Regarding the Strobel bridge, C. L. Strobel, its designer and patentee, declares that it is a perfectly practicable and easily operated system. This bridge includes two spans, each eighty feet long, and a center pier eight feet wide. The shore ends rest on heavy stone abutments. Each span is a bridge within itself, and can be lifted up and carried back so as to leave the half channel, eighty feet wide between the center pier and the shore line, free of obstruction.

One of the points Mr. Strobel makes for his design is the fact that it will be necessary to equip only one span with operating machinery until such time as the government may want to declare the canal open to navigation, and that years will probably go by before that time comes.

The superstructure consists of what are termed plate girder spans, with rocking cantilever trusses, which form part of the operating machinery, but would not be furnished until after seven years, or such other time as the bridge is to be made movable.

The operation of opening and closing the Strobel bridge falls entirely upon the cantilever trusses and such machinery for electric power in the way of engines or motors as they may carry. The trusses are made to rock over a fulcrum between the wheels on which the whole structure rests. At the ends toward the center of the bridge these trusses are connected to the plate girder spans which they are to move by means of a hanger. The attachment to the span is at its center of gravity. The counterweight at the farther or outer end of the trusses is somewhat less than the dead weight of the span to be lifted. Near the outer end is a perpendicular shaft or hydraulic ram, to which is attached an additional counterweight, so that when the span is to be moved the hydraulic ram is forced up, whereby the excess counterweight becomes supported by the cantilever truss. This truss is forced down at the end until the guide wheel rests on the track. The motion of the hydraulic ram is continued until the wheel at the bottom of it clears. For this position the movable span clears the adjoining stationary span.

For Passage of Boats.

The rocking trusses are now moved toward the shore until the movable span is entirely over the stationary work and leaves a free opening for the passage of boats. The propulsion of the moving parts is by means of electric motors, one motor to each truss geared to the axle of the carrying wheels. The operator stands in a small house situated above the top of the rocking trusses.

In closing the bridge the reverse motion takes place. By releasing the hydraulic pressure the ram becomes disengaged and the movable span is lowered into place by its own excess weight.

The superstructure as designed consists virtually of eight bridges side by side, each one of which can be operated independently of the others. For this purpose there is a separate operating-house for each pair of trusses, and in these operating-houses are placed the pumps, accumulators, etc., required. Ordinarily, of course, the four bridges on each side of the center are to be operated as a unit by one operator on each side, and for this condition the girders of the movable span at the middle of the bridge, which are adjacent, are to be connected by bolted diaphragm plates. This is done to obtain greater uniformity of motion and greater stability against high winds.

FRANK J. CHARNEY SAYS HIS DOWNFALL IS DUE TO WHISKY.

Postal Clerk at Station C Is Arrested on a Charge of Rifling Letters, and Makes a Confession.

An appetite for whisky, according to his own confession, caused the downfall of Frank J. Charney, a postal clerk employed at Station C, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of rifling letters. The arrest was made by Postoffice Inspector Maher. The amount of Charney's peculations is not known, but it is thought they will aggregate several hundred dollars.

Charney was employed as general utility clerk and was trusted by his superiors. For several months complaints had been received from persons whose letters had been mislaid. As Charney distributed the mail he was watched, and a few days ago was given a decoy letter, which he opened and threw away after taking the contents.

When before United States Commissioner Humphrey in the afternoon, Charney made no statement. He was held to the federal grand jury in bonds of $2,000. The accused is 25 years old, is married, and lives at 895 Kimball avenue.

JUDGE GIBBONS SAYS ILLINOIS NEEDS NEW CORPORATION LAWS.

Discussing His Gas Trust Opinion, He Declares Full Payment of Capital Stock Should Be Required Before Charters Are Granted.

In the course of an opinion relative to the consolidation of the Chicago gas companies, which he handed down on Thursday, Judge John Gibbons gave expression to an idea which has found lodgment in many thoughtful minds. After dismissing the bill of complaint brought against the consolidated companies by Eastern bondholders of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel company, he felt called upon to explain how he reconciled his opinion with the views which he has set forth in previous opinions that have dealt hard blows at trusts, and in his work on "Tenure and Toil." This led him to advance some general considerations about corporations.

Briefly stated, Judge Gibbons' notion is that many widely ramified evils would be checked and minimized if the law refused a certificate of incorporation to any company which could not prove that the entire capital stock asked for had been subscribed and fully paid up.

The opinion says:

> Those who have read "Tenure and Toil" may imagine that the views therein advanced are not harmonious with my decision. But it must be remembered that I am here to interpret and enforce the laws of the land as I find them—not as I should wish them to be.
>
> As an observer of the changes ever recurring in our industrial system and commercial enterprises by reason of the development and application of new and potential forces, I am irresistibly driven to the conclusion that the surest, if not the only, way to abate, if not to abolish, the evils incident to monopoly is to prohibit persons from incorporating for any purpose until the authorized capital stock has been fully paid. I should also make and enforce a law calling for semi-annual statements as to their financial condition, and denounce the severest penalties against false statements therein. I should also declare the sale or transfer of corporate securities illegal where there is not an actual and bona fide delivery from the seller to the purchaser, and that any corporation which would permit its securities to be listed on a stock exchange anywhere should forfeit all right to transact business in this State. Such a law would apply to all corporations not engaged in interstate commerce, and Congress could do much to compel a compliance with such a law by those corporations. Legislation of this nature would surely tend to make corporate securities as stable and secure as government bonds, and such securities would be eagerly sought for by the thrifty industrial classes as investments for their husbanded surplus earnings.
>
> The eagerness with which those classes subscribed for the recent 3 per cent bond issue of the government is sufficient evidence of the fact that the men of wealth would not be the only persons benefited.
>
> It is to the interest of corporations to make their enterprises popular, and what better method could be devised to accomplish that purpose than to make those who support them by their patronage partakers in their prosperity and participants in their increasing dividends?
>
> These observations are suggested by reason of the fact that I decreed the dissolution of the whisky trust, and pronounced sentence of banishment from this State of the tobacco trust and other trusts of less magnitude. But the one has been rehabilitated, and the others have returned on parole of honor, and all of them now seem to flourish, foster, grow, and expand, notwithstanding the ban of outlawry denounced by the statute of this State against trusts of every name and nature.

Judge Gibbons said yesterday in discussing the matter:

"If we could make a new start with corporation law, I would say permit no incorporation where it cannot be distinctly shown there would be a public gain. There is no reason for the incorporation of enterprises for purely private gain. However, it appears to be too late to go back to this point, but there is surely no reason for permitting companies to go forth with a certificate of respectability issued by the State, unless they have money in hand for the amount of capital issued.

"There would be no sandbagging of corporations by City Council or Legislature if the gas company or the street railroad organized for the purpose of plunder had to pay its $10,000,000 before the franchise could be secured.

"Finally being relieved of an illegal tax to City Council or Legislature, corporations would be in a position to pay a legal compensation for benefits received."

The appeal taken on Thursday by Attorneys Newman, Northrup, and Levison from the decision of Judge Gibbons, dismissing the suit brought by them for the Eastern holders of $42,000 of bonds of the Equitable Gaslight and Fuel company against the consolidated gas companies, yesterday was formally abandoned. After the final order was entered the offer of $43,000 was again made by Attorney Meagher for the bonds held by the complainants, and laughingly refused.

VAN CLEAVE'S SORROWFUL TALE

Plants a Wonderful Garden in Springfield, but Another Reaps the Fruits of His Toil.

James Reuben Bailey Van Cleave, secretary of the Republican State committee, State Insurance Commissioner, and ex-Inspector General of the State of Illinois, had a "hard luck" tale to tell when he arrived in Chicago yesterday.

It seems when he settled in Springfield early in the spring Van Cleave rented a house surrounded by large grounds. Adjoining it, and belonging to the same owner, was another house with still larger grounds, and unoccupied. Van Cleave asked his landlord if he had any objection to his using the adjoining grounds, and was told there were none. So he laid out the most elaborate vegetable garden ever seen in Springfield.

He planted peas, and tomatoes, and melons, and sweet corn, and strawberries, and everything else his mind or his appetite could suggest, and spent his time telling how he was going to live on vegetables of his own raising. He not only hired a man to cultivate his wonderful garden but spent a good deal of his own spare time watering the strawberry vines and superintending the training of the peas.

Then, just as the Insurance Commissioner was about to reap the reward of his expenditure and toil, the landlord rented the adjoining house, and of course the grounds went with it. Ever since Van Cleave has been sadly watching the new tenant pick the peas he planted and the melons he had cultivated. The neighbor has had his table supplied with the freshest of vegetables, while Van Cleave has had to depend on the grocer for all he has eaten.

BIG DEMAND FOR GLASS.

HAIL-STORM BRINGS PROFIT TO THE CHICAGO GLAZIERS.

Damage to Windows and Skylights Is Estimated at About $150,000—Wholesale Slaughter of Sparrows by Icy Bombardment—Weather Remains Cooler, but Showers May Be Expected Today—No Electrical Disturbance Is Probable at Present.

Temperature Fluctuations in Chicago.

	Weather Bureau.	Street level		Weather Bureau.	Street level.
8 a. m.	73	76	5 p. m.	71	76
9 a. m.	74	78	6 p. m.	71	75
10 a. m.	76	79	7 p. m.	70	74
11 a. m.	78	78	8 p. m.	70	74
12 m.	80	78	9 p. m.	.	73
1 p. m.	78	77	10 p. m.	.	72
2 p. m.	76	76	11 p. m.	.	71
3 p. m.	73	76	12 p. m.	.	70
4 p. m.	72	76			

The people counted the loss yesterday after the fierce storm of the preceding evening. The figures added up to a big total. Many such storms would make all the glass manufacturers millionaires.

One manufacturer tried to estimate how big a territory all the broken window panes would cover if laid side by side, but he became entangled in the meshes of his own figures and finally reduced his speculations to a strictly money basis. One thing the dealer was satisfied of—he was doing a rushing business—thus confirming the old saying: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

The dealer estimated that 1,500,000 square feet of glass was broken during the storm. Glass ranges in price from 7 cents to $2.50 a square foot, but a fair average price for skylights and common window glass, he said, would be about 10 cents a foot. This would make the loss about $150,000 in glass alone. Other damages would bring the figures easily up to $200,000.

"So it can be seen," said the dealer, "that these storms are expensive luxuries for the people at large, though mighty good things for the men who have glass to sell."

Might Have Been Much Worse.

"Yes, our business has felt the effects of the storm," said W. G. Kimball of the Pittsburg Plate-Glass company." If any one doubted the damage done by the storm he should call here and see our shipping room for the next few days. When a window is broken in a modern dwelling it must be repaired at once. Still we do not feel the real pressure as much as some of the other dealers, because we do not deal extensively in the cheaper grades of glass. The common grades suffered the worst in this storm and, as I understand it by the purchases which are coming in, the northwestern portion of the city was the most extensive sufferer.

"The hail fell almost vertically and the most of the loss was with sky lights. Had a strong wind prevailed it would have increased the damage enormously, as the ice would have been thrown against the more expensive plate-glass windows and thousands of them would have been shattered. As it turned out plate-glass suffered little and there was comparatively no damage in the down-town district."

Sparrows Killed by the Storm.

The unusual sight of a carpet of English sparrows piled several inches deep under the willows at Oswald's Pavilion, Halsted and Fifty-second streets, greeted the eyes of the proprietor when he arose yesterday morning. In the street countless dead birds were crushed under the wheels of passing carts and on the iron rails of the street car tracks. It is thought the electrical conditions of atmosphere which accompanied the pelting hail must have caused the wholesale slaughter, as the grove was sufficiently dense to afford shelter for the birds, which were in the habit of gathering in thousands among the trees.

The thermometer showed signs yesterday of a desire to get back to its old place in the "90s," but the effort did not materialize. The highest temperature of the day, according to the Weather bureau, was 80° at noon. Then the mercury began to fall steadily, and at 8 o'clock last night was 70°.

"It is likely to be a little rainy tomorrow," said Professor Garriott last night, "but that is needed in the farming districts. Now is the time of year that the corn requires a shower now and then. The threatened drought has been broken up in the country about Chicago. I look for no more of the brilliant electrical storms immediately. If there is any rain it will be of the mild inoffensive sort."

SEWAGE MAKES RIVER BLACK.

Rain Washes the Filth of the City Into the Stream, Making It Murkier than Ever.

As black as midnight, crow's wings, liquid tar, or printer's ink was the Chicago River yesterday. People who have looked down from the bridges every day for ten years into the slimy water of the river, and have commented on its dark surface, said they had never seen it so black before.

The storm had flushed all the sewers and cleaned all the streets and alleys, and the product of the general cleanup and renovation was washed into the river. And the river was certainly black—black and ill-smelling and slimy. People held their noses as they rushed across it. Hardened sailors, who have sniffed the river atmosphere for months, surrendered and said they coveted denizens of the Stock-Yards their chances of getting a breath of fresh air.

Crews of boats tied in the river followed their usual custom in the morning and pumped up water and splashed it about the sides of their vessels. The water turned the ships a dusty, mottled hue.

The Bridgeport pumps wrestled with the turbid fluid all day, and by night had it flowing evenly toward the canal on its way to Joliet.

TOURISTS FOR EUROPE.

The following cabin passengers booked at the Chicago office of the Dominion line will sail tomorrow from Montreal on the Labrador:

Robert Lindblom.
A. E. Neale.
Mrs. A. E. Parsons.
Mrs. Olaf Lanschow.
Louis Lanschow.
George McBean.
Mrs. A. E. Neale.
Olaf Lanschow.
Miss Aagot Lanschow.

Poison in Old Pipes.

The oil of tobacco found in the stems of long-used pipes is one of the most active and powerful poisons known.

MYSTERIOUS RAID AT HARLEM RACE-TRACK IS MADE.

Four Men Are Arrested and Quickly Released on Bail, but Nobody Seems to be Acquainted with Them—More Indictments Found.

The betting rink at the Harlem track was raided by Deputy Sheriffs yesterday afternoon. Four men were arrested in the booth placarded as the "Oregon club," but the regular patrons of the ring did not miss them and not a score of men about the track knew that anything had happened. There seems to be dense ignorance as to who or what the "Oregon club" is, and it is more than hinted that the whole thing was arranged for the sake of ease and convenience.

The day began with an attempt to arrest the track officials and bookmakers before they left the city and prevent the opening of the races. Starter Dick Dwyer, George Rose, and Jerry Driscoll fell victims to Constable Jonas of Justice Richardson's court, but the other officials and bookmakers boarded the race trains without interference and the three more unfortunate arrived at the track before the finish of the first race.

If the raid was a real attempt to close the Harlem track, it was an inglorious failure. A large crowd was in attendance, the races were spirited, and the betting ring was thronged all afternoon with an eager crowd pushing in and out about the booths with money and tickets in each hand.

The men arrested said their names were N. Brun, Fletcher Samuels, George Dailey, and Fred Golden. Whether these are their correct names no one seems to know, because none of those who are supposed to know every man in the boxes recognized them as acquaintances. They were brought to the city and taken before Justice Woods, who held them in bonds of $200 to appear on Wednesday next to answer the charge of keeping and maintaining a common gambling place. Bail was promptly furnished and the prisoners were released.

Dwyer, Driscoll, and Rose were arrested upon warrants sworn out before Justice Chott by Henry H. Garrish, who is said to be an assistant of John Hill Jr. of the Civic federation. They were released upon bonds signed by Leo Mayer and will appear for trial on Aug. 8.

About the betting ring there was some talk of the track closing with today's racing, but John Condon, the head of the track association, who is supposed to be threatened with arrest, said he had heard nothing from the Sheriff's office and knew of the raid only through some of his friends.

Garrish has also sworn out warrants before Justice Chott for John Condon, J. Nathanson, James O'Leary, A. J. Welsley, John Clark, John Wright, "Kid" Waller, J. M. Murphy, J. Slocum, and Dan O'Leary. All of these men were at the track, and most of them in the betting ring, when the deputies visited it. It was said at the Sheriff's office that it was too late after the first cases were disposed of to make any other arrests.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters said he only hopes to suppress betting temporarily, as it would take the whole time of his entire force, with neglect of all routine business, to stop it altogether. He has promised to do the work if he is supplied with funds to hire the necessary extra men.

Chief of Police Kipley was asked to appear before the grand jury today to explain his attitude in regard to bookmaking. The grand jury voted indictments against Charles J. Meiers, Jerry Driscoll, Charles Smith, William Riley, —— Flanagan, —— Slocum, William Connors, Joseph Murphy, "Kid" Waller, James O'Leary, and Dan O'Leary. The indictments differ from the former ones against them only in the offense of keeping a common gambling place being fixed one day later.

VEILED FRUIT ON THE MARKET.

Wholesale Dealers Ignore the Anti-Netting Ordinance, but Retailers' Stocks Suffer.

South Water street peaches hid their blushes under red and green veils yesterday, as they were wont to do before Alderman Gunther's anti-net ordinance became a law. Dealers generally disregarded the ordinance, but were not molested by the authorities. It was different, however, with the retailers. Inspector Grady of the Health department and a score of assistants roamed the streets armed with shears, and every basket of fruit covered with a netting was ruthlessly scalped.

The wholesalers, who have paid little attention to the ordinance, had a conference with the Health Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel, and it was decided practically to suspend the operation of the law so far as they were concerned until the Supreme Court passes on its validity. A test case, in which Frost Bros. are defendants, has been taken up, and a decision is expected soon. Retail dealers, seeing that wholesalers disregard the law, were seized with the idea that they, too, could sell peach baskets robed in a variegated netting, but they were warned to desist.

The wholesalers complain bitterly against the ordinance. They say that Chicago is liable to lose its large distributing trade if the law is applied to them, and that already dealers in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and St. Louis are writing direct to the growers. Mr. Frost said:

"I have been selling fruit in baskets covered with netting for several days, and nearly all the wholesalers are doing the same thing. The nets are a necessity. They are put on by the packers to keep out flies and to prevent injury to the fruit. The ordinance originated because of the action of certain small dealers, who put nets over baskets of fruit of which only the upper tier was sound."

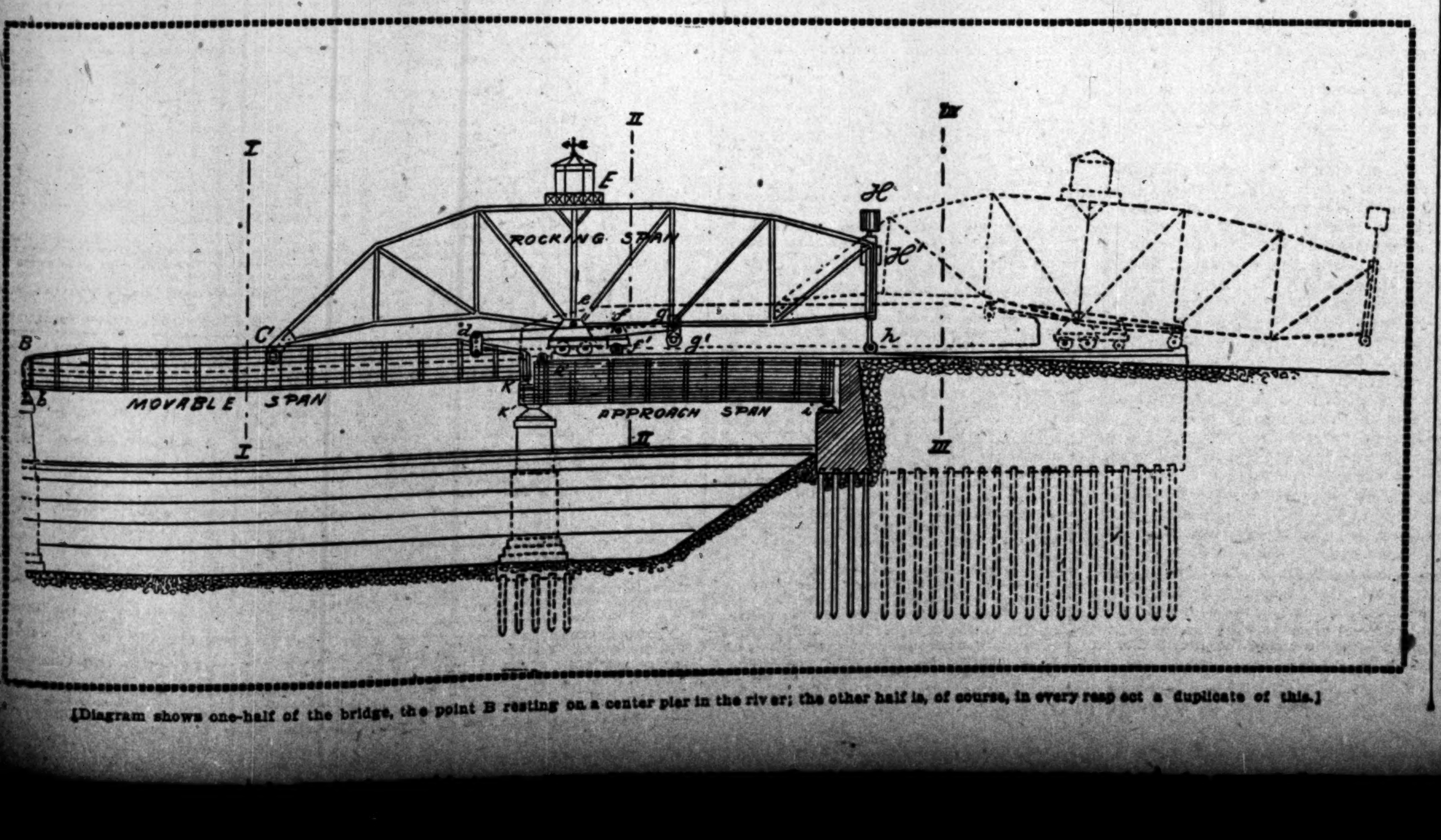
All up and down South Water street could be seen many baskets covered with netting being sold. Shippers in Michigan and other States, however, have become acquainted with the Chicago law, and much of the fruit intended for this market is not covered. But as the grower often has no idea of what market the fruit will find its way, part of the Michigan crop still comes shrouded in red and green. The California fruit has the advantage over the Michigan product because, to withstand the long shipment, it is wrapped in paper and boxed.

The penalty for violating the ordinance is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $25 for each offense.

Makes Engineers More Careful.

A Danish locomotive engineer has been punished with a fine of $12,000 and four months' imprisonment for causing a railway accident by his carelessness.

DESIGN FOR THE STROBEL ROLLING BRIDGE PROPOSED FOR CAMPBELL AVENUE.



[Diagram shows one-half of the bridge, the point B resting on a center pier in the river; the other half is, of course, in every respect a duplicate of this.]

Little Boys' Suits.
Less Than One-Half Price.
Choice of 300 Middy, Brownie, Sailor and regular Double-Breasted Two-piece Suits, ages 3 to 8; have been our best sellers at $4.95—all bunched together for.............. $1.95
Just like this, $1.95.
Washable Suits, 65c.
Choice of all our fancy and plain crash wash suits, ages 3 to 12, have been good sellers at $1.45 to $2.50, for.... 65c
500 prs. Boys' Knee Pants, indigo blue, all-wool, taped seams, elastic waistbands, worth 50c, for.... 33c
500 Boys' Knee Pants, ages 8 to 16, all wool, good variety of styles, genuine $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 values for
$1.95, $2.45, $2.65, $2.85, $3.00.
Ball and Bat free.
Boys' Vest Suits
Ages 9 to 16.
Most popular of all suits for boys who *don't* want to put on long trousers quite yet. Strictly all wool, great variety—$3.00, $3.50, $3.75, $4.50 and........ $4.95
Just like this, $1.95.
Boys' and Youths' Long Pants Suits, Ages 14 to 20. All-wool, perfect fitting, great variety, $3.75, $5.00, $5.50, $6.60, $7.50, $10.00.
Boys' and Youths' Long Pants less than ½ price.
$2.00 Blue and Black Cheviot Long Pants........ 98c
$2.00 Fancy Cassimere All-Wool Long Pants........ 98c
$2.50 and $3.00 All-Wool Long Pants for........ $1.25
$3.50 and $4.00 All-Wool Long Pants for........ $1.95
1,000 pairs Boys' Knee Pants, neat, fancy cassimere styles, tape seams, elastic waistbands, warranted not to rip, worth 75c—for........ 45c
$1.00 Star Shirt Waists—to close out today........ 25c
40c Fauntleroy Blouses—today, 15c—two for........ 25c
40c Boys' Neglige Shirts, for........ 25c
Open Saturday Evening Until 10 o'Clock.
PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE,
N. W. Corner State and Quincy.

NO PAIN, NO GAS
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractors in Chicago.
NO PLATES REQUIRED
B. Barnett, fancy grocer, 518 Wabash-av., says: "The bridgework which you did for me is very satisfactory."
SET OF TEETH.. $5 GOLD FILLINGS $1 up
Best Teeth (S.S.W.) $8 SILVER FILLINGS 50c
22k GOLD CROWNS $5 BRIDGE WORK.... $5
No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered.
A written guaranty for ten years with all work.
Boston Dental Parlors, 146 State-st.
Open till 10 p. m. Sundays all day.

HOW do we maintain life and strength? By converting the food we eat into blood. Cause for weakness may be in the food or in the stomach. In either case
AREND'S KUMYSS
does wonders. It is quickly converted into healthy lymph and blood, no matter how weak or irritable the stomach, and strength returns as if by magic. These are clear, scientific facts, proven by thousands of smiling, robust and plump patrons of Arend. Put on your thinking cap and read his pamphlet. The style is not of the Lydia——Celery kind—it is written for thinkers.
AREND'S DRUGSTORE,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

"Eat One—Eat Anything."
Good Digestion—Sweet Breath?
Moore's Digestor Gives Both.
For Sale by GALE & BLOCKI, and other Druggists, or send 10 cents for Sample Box.
The Digestor Co., 34 Washington St., Chicago.

Use Facial Soap and Facial Cream.
Acne, Pimples, Comedones, or Flesh Worms permanently cured by JOHN H. WOODBURY, 163 State-st., Chicago, inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap and Facial Cream.

$5 Knowledge
OF OUR WAY GETS YOU A DIAMOND NOW....
GEORGE E. MARSHALL, Diamonds, 3d Floor, 103 State-st.

FURS
Remodeling and repairs during summer months at reduced prices.
A. Bishop & Co.
156 STATE ST.
Only address—no branch store.

READ THE TRIBUNE FOR WAR NEWS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Light Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

ANDREW LANG'S VIEWS ON THE MAKING OF RELIGION.

He Takes Issue with Both the Metaphysicians and the Scientists and Dignifies the Superstitions of Savage Peoples—Contention That the Origin of Religion Was in a Kind of Theism—Selections from the Writings of Walt Whitman.

It is a far cry from collaboration with Rider Haggard to such a work as "The Making of Religion" (Longmans, Green & Co.), but Andrew Lang has traveled the entire distance and taken a hand at whatever turned up along the road. "Is there anything," asks a satirical inquirer, "that he has not done?" and the sober and veracious response is "nothing." Moreover, he has persuaded a considerable portion of the public to regard him as Captain Cuttle regarded Captain Bunsby, and his rôle is that of the oracle.

In "The Making of Religion" he is occupied principally in combating other oracles, and so in weakening the props of the profession. In a good-natured yet half-contemptuous way he adds one more stone to the pile beneath which lies the bruised and battered corpse of poor old David Hume. He shows wherein the laboriously-constructed systems of Kant and Hegel are defective. He takes a story upon which Coleridge built a theory and so ridicules the evidence of the facts that the theory would be left in the air if that evidence were its only basis. He follows this story through the greater works of great philosophers and through the derivative text books and demonstrates that if the great philosophers were as hospitable to modern marvels as they are to the classical traditions of their kind no tale of ghost or demon would be too absurd for their belief.

And he is just as rough upon the anthropologists and scientists generally as he is upon the metaphysicians. He proves that those industrious collectors of facts, Spencer and Huxley, sometimes got their facts wrong side to, and so reasoned from the testimony of false witnesses. He speculates upon the anthropological induction that the idea of God emanated from the idea of ghosts and wraiths and the worship of ancestors, to hazard the opinion that the former idea preceded the latter, and finally he insists emphatically that Lang himself must be accepted "under all reserves," since his hypothesis may be demolished like any other hypothesis. All he claims is that facts may be regarded in his light, as well as in the light thrown by the anthropological theory, "in the hands, whether of Mr. Tyler, Mr. Spencer, M. Réville, or Mr. Jevons."

From the general nature of the argument we might jump to the conclusion that the crude guesses of savages were entitled to credence in about the same degree as the carefully formulated notions of the scientists, who are valuable to the author only in so far as they destroy each other. But the work is not all destructive. Its purpose is to put the savage and modern phenomena which bear on the making of religion side by side. "Such evidence as we can give for the actuality of the modern experiences will, so far as it goes, raise a presumption that the savage beliefs, however erroneous, however darkened by fraud and fancy, repose on a basis of real observation of actual phenomena."

The cry of fraud and superstition will not in any case settle the questions involved in psychical experiences, savage or civilized. A survey of the whole field "exhibits religion as probably beginning in a kind of theism, which is then superseded in some degree, or even corrupted, by Animism in all its varieties. Finally, the exclusive theism of Israel receives its complement in a purified Animism, and emerges Christianity." The illustrations are drawn from a wide range of reading and are treated with an open-mindedness which, if it tends toward credulity, is preferable to the dogmatic contempt which comes from the a priori conceptions of the old philosophers and from the partial observations of the new ones.

◆

Oscar Lovell Triggs has edited and Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston have published "Selections from the Prose and Poetry of Walt Whitman." This is an expurgated edition of Whitman, which is to say that it omits the work that gave the author his first notoriety and caused a demand for his poetry. From the standpoint of those who agree with the editor in the opinion that Whitman had a message for the world it is to be commended. The introduction is in the highest strain of eulogy, and the immortal cataloguing of the various aspects of the "I" is judiciously pruned and presented to the public in a nicely printed volume.

The book has an interest, too, for those who believe that the poet was en egregious, egotistical crank with no claims to be considered one of the masters of literature. They will remember the recently published pean of praise from John Burroughs and wonder how long the era of canonization can endure. The persistence of the formless jumble of thoughts, crudely and unmelodiously expressed for the most part, will seem to them equally marvelous whether the "I" was universal or individual.

Their belief in the essential humbug of the message will not be shaken, no matter how high the authority on the other side. They will distrust the intelligence and the sincerity of a man who says "the English language befriends the grand American expression . . . it is brawny enough and limber enough," just after he has used this ludicrous mixture: "The gangs of Kosmos and prophets en masse shall take their place"; who jumps from his boasted English to "habitan" and "me imperturbe" and "omnes" and "allons" like an ambitious schoolboy who has consulted a dictionary of foreign words and phrases.

And if these same scoffers should take up a copy of Thomas Wentworth Higginson's "Cheerful Yesterdays" they would find new evidence that the humbug of the writing was but the reflection of the humbug of the man. "The personal impression made on me by the poet," says Colonel Higginson, "was not so much of manliness as of boweriness, if I may coin the word." And again after acknowledging a revision of his estimate during the time that the bowery regiments were being raised: "When, however, after waiting a year or more, Whitman decided that the proper post for him was hospital service, I confess to feeling a reaction, which was rather increased than diminished by his profuse celebration of his labors in that direction."

◆

A remarkable instance of how little the Anglo-Indian reading classes thought of Rudyard Kipling as a writer when he was working as an active journalist among them is cited in an article in the Westminster Gazette. The writer, in referring to the "Christmas Quartet," a little volume of short sketches by the whole Kipling family, says:

> It was published at Lahore in December, 1885, at the humble price of two shillings (to be quite exact, one rupee eight annas), and had no sale to speak of. Mr. D. P. Masson, then the managing proprietor of the Civil and Military Gazette, of which Kipling was subeditor, told me that until the London boom came he could have "papered Lahore with unsold copies of the book." Then the rush began, and they went off like wildfire. The demand for copies was tremendous, and the market value of the Kipling "Quartet" in India today is just about £6.

Not long ago, however, a single copy put up by auction at Sotheby's fetched £12 10s, and more recently the same author's "Echoes" brought £19 5s, and his "Departmental Ditties" £14.

Sentimental and Scotch.

When Hearts Are Young. By Deas Cromarty. M. F. Mansfield.

Scotch has signified a smoky and spirituous liquor that is harsh to the taste and overpowering in its effects. It has also signified a combination of human traits that make for hard bargains and a rasping humor. But no one would infer this from modern Scotch literature. That is the flower of sentimental sweetness. It has many excellences, it has been the means for the expression of unquestionable genius, but at the same time it has been so soft that it has sometimes bordered upon mushiness.

This little story is one of those that are close to the border. It is goody-goody and nerveless. Meggie, the heroine, goes from hamlet to town to seek her fortune and succumbs to the extravagant ways of her new environment by indulging in the luxury of shoes. These shoes conduct her along a downward path, at the bottom of which is "a gey wild place," whither she goes with a young man for a companion. The awesome vagueness of the description leaves it uncertain whether it is a theater, a concert saloon, or the festal hall of a church social, but Meggie realizes her danger and flies before it is too late. She returns to the hamlet crying, "O, mither, kiss your lassie! She's won hame oot o' the world."

Following the example of Mr. Crockett, the author now becomes all love. The dreadful experience of Meggie is put behind in twenty-five pages, and the remainder of the book is a series of delightful flutterings, which result in four weddings. This is coming it strong, but the story, after all, is harmless and rather pleasant reading, and its negative virtues are certainly preferable to the positive vices of much modern literature.

Brief Mention.

Two British publishing houses are contemplating an edition of Dickens in a form similar to Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co.'s "Temple Classic" series, in which Scott is being daintily served up month by month.

It is said that the difficulties met with by Stephen Crane in finding a publisher for his "Red Badge of Courage" were so many and so formidable that he himself set up and printed on a hand press an edition of the book. A copy of it was sent to several English papers, and on the strength of the favorable notices it received an offer was soon to hand to continue the publication.

In response to applications from England, America, and the continent, the Swedenborg society will bring out a new edition of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, as translated by the Rev. Augustus Clissold, Dr. J. J. Garth Wilkinson, C. E. Strutt, and others. They were originally published about half a century ago, and for many years have been out of print and scarce.

A catalogue of Japanese printed books and manuscripts in the British Museum Library has been compiled by Professor Douglas, keeper of the department of Oriental printed books and MSS. There are over 5,000 separate Japanese works in the museum, and the entries in the catalogue are arranged in Japanese characters under the names of the authors, and all names and titles are transliterated in English.

Undoubtedly the most remarkable thing in F. Frankfort Moore's story, "The Millionaires" (Appleton), appears in the dialogue on page 71, where the British millionaire asks the American millionaire, "And you've done well by it?" and the American millionaire replies, "Well ain't the word, sirree." This is a brand new discovery in colloquialisms, and it would be worth while to learn where Mr. Moore picked it up. All Americans have heard the expressions, "Yes, sirree," and "No, sirree," but "Well ain't the word, sirree," must come from some other land and clime. It makes a book interesting which on all other accounts should be classed among the "summery" novels.

College stories are seldom impressive except to the subfresh and to those susceptible creatures whom Sam Weller denominated "the young missises." The vealy youth who are necessarily the heroes and demigods of this species of fiction never strike a seasoned understanding with awe, and their tricks and their manners, their self-importance and excruciating self-consciousness are provocative of a kind of mirth which is disassociated from college humor. In literature they deserve at best the quizzical if affectionate treatment which Dickens gave to young Copperfield and Thackeray to young Pendennis. Yet James G. Sanderson's "Cornell Stories" (Scribners) is interesting and it certainly ranks high in its class. It is a revelation of the spirit and of the atmosphere of college life for which it would be difficult to find an equal. The reader gets the college point of view to perfection, and it is an easy matter for him to bring down the demigods to their proper proportions in the retrospect.

It is giving a new turn to fiction to take a heroine of 80, and that is what L. B. Walford has done in "Leddy Marget." (Longmans.) Leddy Marget is of a noble family and in many ways has lived out her life. All her romance is behind her. Her husband has gone to his final rest and so have two of her sons, one of them her favorite, the other kindly and lovable. There remain of the family a daughter who lives in India and a calculating and selfish son who inherits the English estates and titles. The fine old lady withdraws to a quiet Scotch village and occupies herself with out of door work and visits of charity. It is the routine of such a life that is described, though not in routine style. The story is an effort to show how by the cultivation of a cheerful temperament, a lively interest in humanity, and an unswerving faith in religion even an octogenarian may prolong his days with profit and with pleasure to himself and to those about him. There is much just sentiment in the narrative and there is some felicitous work in humorous character delineation.

Books Received.

- "A New Sensation." By Albert Ross. G. W. Dillingham company.
- "Spain in History." By James A. Harrison. Akron, O.: The Werner company.
- "Punctuation Practically Illustrated." By Kate O'Neil. New York: A. Lovell & Co.
- "The Twentieth Century Cook Book." By Mrs. C. F. Moritz and Miss Adele Kahn. G. W. Dillingham company.
- "My Friend, the Captain; or, Two Yankees in Europe." By William L. Terhune. G. W. Dillingham company.
- "What Is Art?" By Leon N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Charles Johnston. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.
- "The Later English Drama." Edited with an introduction and notes by Calvin S. Brown. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.
- "What Is Art?" By Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Aylmer Maude. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- "The State: Its Nature, Origin, and Functions, and the Duties of Citizens." By L. T. Chamberlain. New York: The Baker & Taylor company.

Honor for H. H. Bancroft.

Hubert Howe Bancroft, author of "The Book of the Fair" and "The Book of Wealth," was elected an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa college society at the recent annual meeting in Cambridge of the Harvard chapter of that fraternity. Mr. Bancroft at present is residing in Cambridge, where he is at work on "The Book of Wealth," while his boys attend Harvard.

HOPE FOR MRS. MAYBRICK IS AGAIN REVIVED.

American May Profit by the Feeling of Friendship Which the War Has Brought About Between England and the United States.

London, July 29.—In the House of Commons today during the debate on the Home Office vote, Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, broached the question of the imprisonment of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, and represented that she was in ill-health. Mr. Davitt said in the course of his remarks, that to "release this American woman would be a small step in the direction of establishing good feeling between England and the United States." Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, replied that he thought the reports of ill-health were exaggerated, but he promised to make inquiries.

IMPELLED TO SING "AMERICA."

Audience at Rock River Assembly Enthused by Dr. J. M. Cleary's Patriotic Address.

Dixon, Ill., July 29.—[Special.]—This was good citizenship day at the Rock River Assembly, and, although really the first day of the session, was one of the big days, both in attendance and in the exceptionally fine program given. Dr. J. M. Cleary's address on "Religion and Country, Church and State" this afternoon was one of the finest addresses ever delivered from the assembly platform in sentiment, thought, and delivery. He paid a high tribute to the present administration, and so enthused his audience that they rose as one and sang "America." President W. H. Dana of Warren, O., lectured this morning on "The True American." This evening, after an open air concert by the Dixon Military Band and selections by the Sappho Lady Quartet of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Leonora M. Lake of St. Louis lectured on "The Mothers of Good Citizens." Mrs. Lake spoke to a large audience and was enthusiastically received, making friends with them at once. The program was closed with twenty minutes with the magniscope, illustrating songs and views of the battleship Maine.

ERNEST HAHS SEEKS DAMAGES

Boy Sues Uhlich Orphan Asylum for Injuries Said to Have Been Caused by a Fall.

Ernest Hahs, 11 years old, began suit in the Superior Court yesterday against the Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, 221 Burling street, for $50,000 for injuries alleged to have been received while he was an inmate of the asylum two months ago. According to the boy's attorneys he was hurt through the carelessness of the managers of the asylum in not properly guarding the edge of the balcony from which he fell. It is also charged that improper medical treatment aggravated the lad's injuries, so that his ultimate recovery is now considered doubtful.

Mrs. Rush Dies of Her Injuries.

Mrs. Bertha Rush, 222 Garfield avenue, died yesterday as the indirect result, it is said, of injuries sustained on April 23 in a collision between her buggy and a wagon of the Peter Hand Brewing company driven by Fritz Schneider.

Will Have a New Synagogue.

A building permit was issued yesterday to Isaiah Temple for the construction of a two-story brick synagogue at Forty-fifth street and Vincennes avenue, to cost $40,000.

Why roughen your hands and rot your clothes with poor soaps? "Ivory" costs no more, because it is absolutely pure.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Aunt Alice.

"SHE never got over it."

Ephriam Drayton, leaning on his garden fence, looked across the road to the house where Alice Travers lived, and added:

"And she never will."

Ephriam had been tying grapes in the garden, and he was talking to himself. The habit had come from his living so long alone. Tall and straight and fresh-faced, there was only a bit of gray above his ears to show that age was coming on.

He was thinking of that May morning twenty years ago when he walked across the road and asked Alice Travers to be his wife. A week before that she had stood beside the open grave of her father, and the "ashes to ashes and dust to dust" had covered the last one of her race, and she was alone in the world.

"I was sorry for her," Ephriam continued to himself. "I think I could have made her happy. She would have come to me if it hadn't been for that boy."

Sorrow after sorrow came to Alice Travers until she was 20 and alone in the world. If she had been a weak woman her spirit might have been broken; as it was it was purified and strengthened. Then one day word came that a poor woman she had been looking after was dying. Her little boy was 5 years old, and she begged Miss Travers to care for him. "His father must surely be dead. I have not heard from him in four years. Promise me to care for my little Albert."

"I promise."

So the bright-eyed little Albert Layton came into her life, and she became "Aunt Alice." Not Aunt Alice to the boy only, but to his playmates. She was Aunt Alice to the children coming home from school and begging with wistful eyes for a scarlet tulip from the mound bed or a bunch of lilacs from the old bush at the gate.

So the boy was cared for and loved by Aunt Alice. She dressed him like a little Prince. She taught him all she knew, and when he was 15 she sent him away to a preparatory school.

Then one day an unusual thing happened. The operator at the depot called an urchin from play on the platform to take a message to Miss Travers. The boy found her in her garden, and stood in childish curiosity as she opened the envelope and read: "Albert has disappeared. Is he at home?" It was signed by the principal of the school.

A great wave of fear came over Aunt Alice, choking her dumb and drawing lines of pain about her mouth. It was hours before a train was due for the city. How she lived those hours she hardly knew. When she reached the school she found that every effort had been made to find the boy. The papers had "Abduction" headlines and the police were at work, but the boy had vanished as if he had been swallowed up by the earth. Aunt Alice felt that she would never see that bright, boyish face again. She packed up his belongings as one puts away the things of one who is dead, and went back to her lonely home.

And it was on account of all this that Ephriam Drayton said to himself as he leaned on his garden fence in the dusk of the evening:

"She never got over it, and she never will."

The dew was falling on the lilacs and their heavy odor drifted across the way to Ephriam's garden. He opened the gate and walked up the gravel path to Aunt Alice's veranda. She was sitting there in the red rocker. He sat down on the top step of the porch.

"I am going to cut my grass tomorrow," he said, "and I thought maybe you'd let me try my new mower on your lawn."

"You are kind," said Aunt Alice. "I will be glad to have the grass cut. The warm rains have started it up so."

Ephriam removed his wide straw hat and leaned against the post. Before him, beyond Aunt Alice's lawn lay his own handsome domain, the house he had built when he had brighter hopes than now, the great orchard all in blossom and the wide barns beyond. It was an estate of which any man might be proud. There was everything there heart could wish, save the one thing that fills a man's heart until there is nothing more to want this side of heaven. It was really this thing that had led Ephriam's feet up the path this evening. He didn't know just what words to choose for the occasion, so he spoke what was in his heart.

"I find it mighty lonesome over there, Alice," he said pointing toward his house with the hand that held his hat. "It has been twenty years since I asked you before. Don't you think you could come now?" There was a little tremble in his voice born of tenderness and long years of waiting.

Aunt Alice was sorry for him, just as he had been sorry for her when she was left alone. "I have always appreciated your feeling for me," she said. "You know how it has been. I have always been hoping against hope that the boy would come back some day. Of late I have felt that he is not dead, and I would like to have a home for him when he comes, if he ever does come. He might be poor and need it. But if you want me, I will—I will tell you in the morning."

She held out her hand to him as he went away, and it seemed to Ephriam that the clouds were opening to show their silver lining.

Morning came and Aunt Alice had cut some lilacs, and was arranging them in the blue bowl on the table. There was a click as the gate swung open.

"That is Ephriam coming to cut the grass, and to——" Something like a blush stole over Aunt Alice's cheeks. Then there was a crunching of gravel under quick feet, a stride that made two steps of the five leading up the veranda and a shadow fell across the floor. Surely Ephriam would not come in in such a rush. Aunt Alice turned. The figure was almost as tall as the doorway, the face was bronzed by wind and sun, a cap with a knot of gold about it was pushed back from the dark curls, a blue uniform with a dash of gold made up the rest, but all this was nothing. Aunt Alice saw only the brown eyes, misty with emotion, and the outstretched arms, and heard only the voice—"Aunt Alice, don't you know your boy?"

"My boy," was all she said, and then her arms went round his neck, and a bridge spanned the years of silence and sorrow.

"I have been dreaming of this for years," he said at last, "when I should come back to you and ask you to forgive me. I have felt like an ingrate always, but each year I have promised myself to come, and I wanted to surprise you."

Then followed explanations. Albert's father, a seaman, had stolen the boy away and taken him with him to sea. For months it had been impossible for him to get any word to her, then in the interest of his life at sea he postponed writing. His father died, he received an appointment. Ambition claimed him.

"I meant to bring an honorable name to you when I came, Aunt Alice, and I worked hard for advancement."

She glanced at his uniform, but it told her nothing. Living inland she had never seen one like it before. She did not ask any questions. She was so glad to have him back she could not speak. She did not dare ask if he would stay. She knew his answer would be disappointing

Then, after all the explanations had been made, and the history of the years had been told, Ephriam drove upon the lawn and the clatter of the whirling knife of the mower came to them.

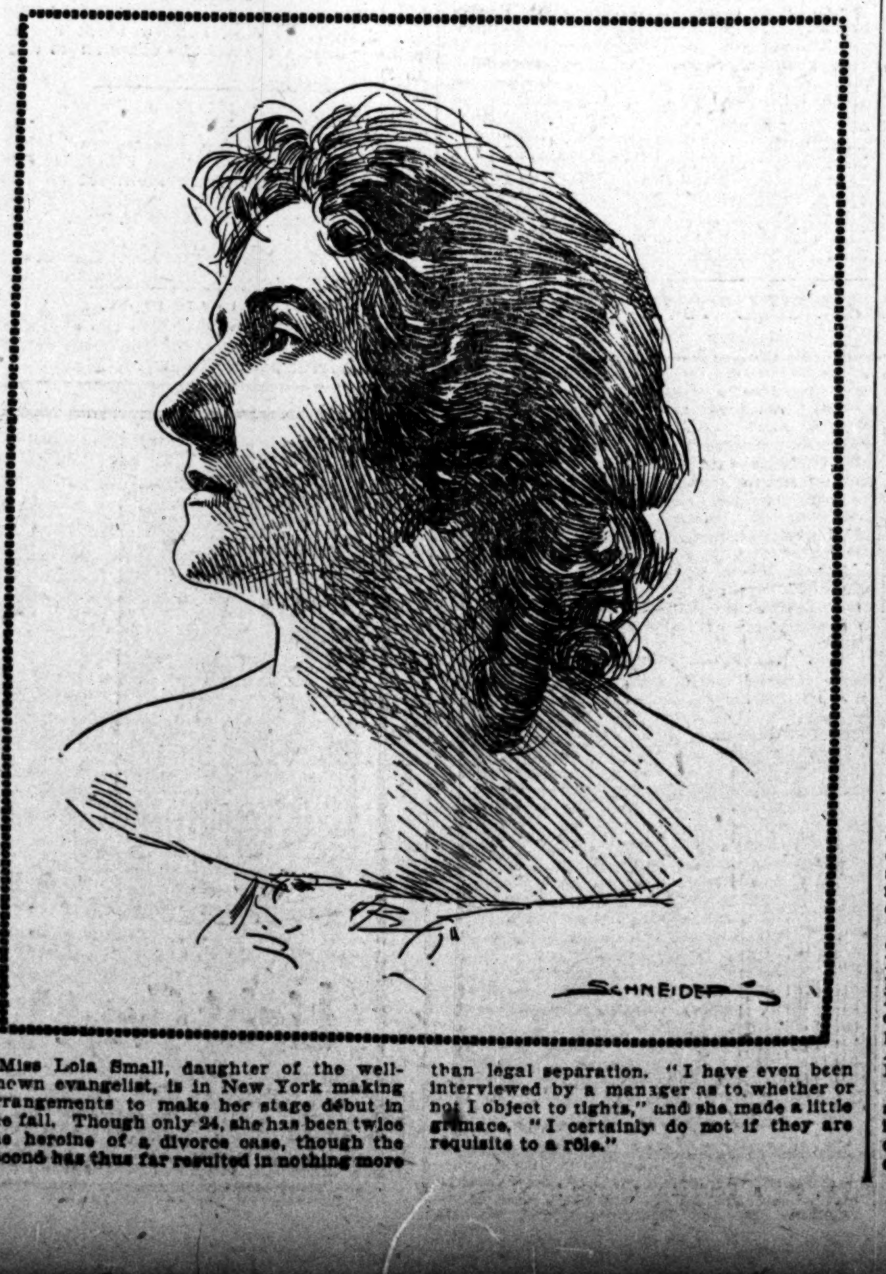
"That is Ephriam Drayton," said the boy. "I would have known him in China. You didn't marry him, after all, Aunt Alice. I always thought you would some time."

Aunt Alice's face flushed like a girl's of 16. "I didn't marry him, but——"

"But you are going to, Aunt Alice? I am so glad, for then you will not be alone when I go back to my ship."

Ensign Travers' short leave of absence soon came to an end, and the morning he started to return to his ship the bell in the little village church told the town that there was a bride that day, and that Ephriam Drayton was the happiest man in the country. Ensign Travers kissed the bride and said: "Pray for me, Aunt Alice, when you read of battles at sea, and don't forget your boy," and to Ephriam he said: "Be good to her, Uncle Ephriam, God never made a better woman than my Aunt Alice."—Katharine Hartman in Buffalo News.

SAM SMALL'S DAUGHTER TO BE AN ACTRESS.



Miss Lola Small, daughter of the well-known evangelist, is in New York making arrangements to make her stage début in the fall. Though only 24, she has been twice the heroine of a divorce case, though the second has thus far resulted in nothing more than legal separation. "I have even been interviewed by a manager as to whether or not I object to tights," and she made a little grimace. "I certainly do not if they are requisite to a rôle."

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

Pictures taken under fire in the trenches and on the battle hills before Santiago, with scenes among the American Troops before, during and after the engagement, by our Special Staff of Photographers, appear in to-day's issue of

COLLIER'S WEEKLY.

Also a series of views taken a few hours after the battle of

THE WRECKS OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

AMONG THE SUBJECTS ARE:

Ninth Regular Cavalry Firing on the Spaniards from the Trenches.
The Rough Riders' Dynamite Gun in Action.
Filling Bags with Dirt to Top Breastworks.
Seventy-first Regiment Firing from Crest of a Hill.
Gen. Joe Wheeler Viewing the Firing Line.
The Military Telephone in Operation.
Operating Military Balloon Above Santiago on July 2.
Telephoning from the Ground to the Balloon.
Moving Gatling Gun to the Front.
Two of Grimes Battery Killed, Lying Side by Side.
Scenes Among the Wounded. A Red Cross Station.
Ambulances Returning from the Battlefields.
Women and Children Leaving Santiago After Notice of Bombardment.
Admiral Cervera Disembarking from the St. Louis at Annapolis.
Scenes at Honolulu During Temporary Stop of American Troops En Route to Manila.
The "Vizcaya," Still Burning Forward. Naval Board of Survey Boarding the Wreck of Maria Teresa.
The Cristobal Colon on Her Beam Ends.

The Current Edition of COLLIER'S WEEKLY is 150,000 Copies.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY TEN-CENT WEEKLY.
Price Ten Cents. TO BUY IT ONCE, IS TO BUY IT ALWAYS. All News Stands.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[*Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.*]

The Empress Eugénie is at the present moment in conflict with a couple of the principal insurance companies of New York, and unless a compromise of some kind is effected an ancient scandal affecting the memory of Napoleon III. is likely to be revived in court.

The matter in question related to the death about a year ago at St. Malo of a man of the name of Laroche, who is no other than the son of Napoleon III. by Marguerite Bellanger, a woman whose intimacy with the Emperor during the closing years of his reign was a source of so much scandal, both at court and in the press.

It may be remembered that the Emperor made large settlements upon this son of his, which, however, the youth proceeded to squander as soon as ever he grew up to manhood, finally winding up a few years ago by forging the name of a celebrated demi-mondaine to a note for 18,000 francs.

Thereupon the Empress, who still retains a far greater degree of influence in France than any one would suspect, intervened in his behalf, compromised his debts and entered into an agreement with him, according to the terms of which she was to pay him a handsome allowance on condition of his leaving Paris forever, and of abandoning the name and title of Count Bellegarde, which he had borne until then for that of Laroche.

He duly carried out his part of the bargain, and settled at St. Malo, where his domestic arrangements were such as to show that he had inherited his father's tastes and frailties.

Gradually, however, his retinue of fair ones decreased and when he died suddenly—it was said from failure of the heart—only three of his quondam women-friends were in the house.

◆

It then appeared that he was insured for a sum of $400,000 in two New York life insurance offices, all of which he left to one of the three women.

The companies at first demurred, but were instantly threatened with a lawsuit by the woman in question, and when it was found the two other women testified in her favor, and gave evidence of her kindness and devotion to the dead man, the money was reluctantly paid.

Nothing more happened until about a month ago, and then the London agent of the American company most heavily hit was astounded to receive a visit from one of the three women above mentioned, who coolly stated that as she had been unable to obtain her share of the insurance money, she was prepared to make a full confession.

She then unblushingly related how the chief legatee had first induced the soi-disant Laroche to make a will in her favor, and had then finished him off by repeated doses of arsenic, it being, of course, understood that the $400,000 was to be shared by the murderess with the two other women, who were cognizant of the crime.

The French police were communicated with, Laroche's body was exhumed, and on being subjected to a post-mortem examination, it was found that the entire lining membrane of the stomach had been eaten away by the action of the poison.

The insurance companies now demand the return of their money in full, and threaten to prosecute the three women for fraud, if not for murder, unless the money is restored.

◆

The Empress, foreseeing that if the insurance companies bring the matter to trial, the history of Laroche, of the entire Marguerite Bellanger episode, and all the extraordinary features of her own jealousy in connection with this woman will be revived for public delectation, is ready, in spite of her notorious close-fistedness in money matters, to go quite a long way towards effecting a compromise; but is not willing to surrender the full amount exacted by the companies—namely: $400,000—in order to secure silence.

Inasmuch as the crime was committed in France the English police have nothing to do with the matter, while, as stated above, the Empress still retains in France sufficient influence to avert a prosecution for murder in the event of the insurance companies deciding to consent to a compromise.

◆

General Richter, who has just resigned his position as Chief of the Military Household of the Czar, has been for the last twenty years the most conspicuous figure and the most influential dignitary of the court of St. Petersburg. He has been the only high official in the entourage of the reigning family who has remained a Lutheran, a fact which, taken in conjunction with his German name and origin, was quite sufficient to expose him to the ill will and jealousy of such ultra-Slav personages as Pobiedonotzow and other advisers of the throne, who were distinguished by the same extremist views.

General Richter is a stern and rugged old fellow, somewhat brusque and abrupt in his demeanor, but of the most extreme honesty and integrity, as well as blindly devoted to the imperial family, which reposes complete trust in his loyalty.

At the court of Russia he has hitherto gone by the name of "the Czar's post box," since it has been to him that have invariably been referred the hundreds of petitions which are addressed daily to the Emperor. It is he, too, who has been in the habit of receiving petitioners seeking to bring their trouble before the sovereign, and certain it is that he has never taken advantage of the unrivaled opportunities which these duties afforded of furthering his own interest.

Of course, Richter retains his office as Aid-de-camp General of the Emperor and remains likewise, in court phraseology, "attached to the person of his Majesty."

◆

Curiously enough Richter's place as Chief of the Military Household is taken by another General, who, like himself, is possessed of a German name, although he is a member of the Greek Church—namely: General Baron Fredericks.

The Baron, who has until now been officiating as Acting Minister of the Imperial Household, has been confirmed in the appointment and at the same time combines Richter's duties with his own, the two offices being for the first time united in one person since they were held by Count Adlerberg, the Minister of the Imperial Household of Alexander II.

In order to fully appreciate the position and the duties of General Baron Fredericks, it must be explained that every ukase and order bearing the monarch's signature is countersigned by the Minister of the Imperial Household, who is responsible to the Czar alone and absolutely independent of all other Cabinet Ministers.

He has under his immediate orders not only the entire household of the Emperor and Empress, but also the households of the various members of the imperial family, as well as their estates. The crown jewels and the management of the gold and precious stone mines belonging to the Emperor are likewise under his direction, as are the vast crown lands, which represent a fifth of the entire area of the Russian empire, the imperial stables and stud farms, the imperial museums, the various orders of knighthood, and last but not least, the imperial guard.

◆

In one word there is no limit to the powers of the Baron, and that he should have been appointed to this all-important post proves that he enjoys the unreserved trust and confidence of the young Czar.

The imperial household alone comprises no less than eleven grand charges, embracing a Grand Chamberlain, a Grand Cup Bearer, a Grand Huntsman, a Grand Master of the Horse, a Grand Marshal, a Grand Carver, and five Grand Masters of the Court. In the second rank come no less than thirty-five Grand Masters of the Court, forty-seven Equerries, eighteen Huntsmen, one Director of Imperial Theaters, two Grand Masters of the Ceremonies, seventeen Grand Marshals of the Court, twenty-eight Masters of Ceremonies, 173 Chamberlains, 260 Gentlemen of the Chamber, twenty-four physicians, twenty-three chaplains, forty ladies-in-waiting, and 180 maids of honor.

Of course this only represents the household of the Emperor and Empress and does not include the court officials attached to the other members of the imperial family, or to the administration of the imperial domains.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Onwentsia Club Croquet Tournament on Monday—Saddle and Cycle Yacht Race Today.

The Onwentsia club croquet tournament will begin on Monday and will continue until Friday night. For the women's singles first and second prizes will be presented by Mrs. Ezra J. Warner. Prizes for the mixed doubles will be presented by Mrs. W. H. Truesdale and Mr. Hamilton McCormick.

A professional golf tournament is announced to be held on Friday, Aug. 5, open to all golf professionals. On Saturday, Aug. 6, there will be an interclub golf match between the Onwentsia and the Chicago Golf clubs.

A dance was given at the club last evening. Preceding the dance a number of dinners were given.

◆

A yacht race will be sailed at the Saddle and Cycle club this afternoon. A number of dinners will be given in the evening.

◆

The wedding of Miss Lottie Rosenfield and Mr. A. E. Nusbaum will be solemnized on Tuesday evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Standard club.

◆

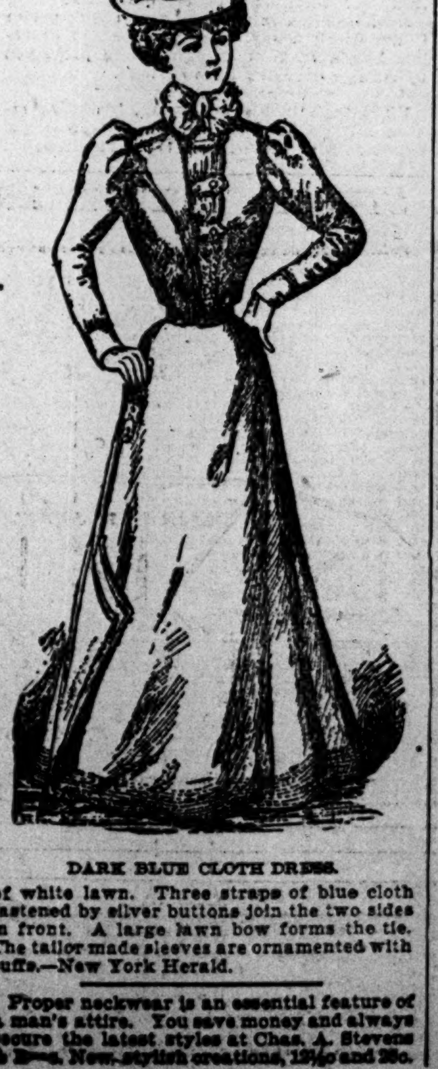
Mrs. C. L. Strobel and Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy Jr. are at Harbor Springs, Mich., and will remain until the middle of September.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Falk and Miss Francesca Falk are at Delavan Lake for the season.

Miss Mabelle Moore, 6510 Yale avenue, left on Sunday for the East for a two months' trip.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The dress shown in the illustration is made of dark blue cloth by Newfirm. The skirt is close fitting. The bodice is made with a bolero of blue cloth, close fitting at the back and in front, and reaching to the waist. It is ornamented with a single revers on the left side and opens on to a puffed out chemisette of white lawn. Three straps of blue cloth fastened by silver buttons join the two sides in front. A large lawn bow forms the tie. The tailor made sleeves are ornamented with cuffs.—New York Herald.



DARK BLUE CLOTH DRESS.

Proper neckwear is an essential feature of a man's attire. You save money and always secure the latest styles at Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. New-stylish creations, 12½c and 25c.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PUBLISH TO-DAY

YESTERDAYS IN THE PHILIPPINES

By JOSEPH EARL STEVENS, an ex-resident of Manila. With 32 full-page illustrations from photographs by the author. 12mo, $1.50.

This very entertaining volume, by an American who spent two years in Manila, contains exactly what every American wants to know at present about these far off Islands and the conditions of life there. The strange natives and the life of the foreign population of Manila; the marvelous cheapness of living; the house snakes and other animal drawbacks; the earthquakes and typhoons;—of these and many matters of deeper significance the author discourses easily, yet with much discernment.

A Remarkable Book by a New Writer

LIFE IS LIFE

And Other Tales and Episodes. By ZACK. 12mo, $1.50.

This first volume by a comparatively new author has been creating something of a sensation in literary circles in England, where "distinguished critics have compared the work to that of Emily Brontë."—[Pall Mall Gazette.

The Academy says: "We advise everybody who cares for distinguished work to read 'Life is Life.' . . . It is not merely a book of promise. It is a performance and a fine performance."

STORIES BY FOREIGN AUTHORS

"Two more of these fascinating little volumes in green. . . . We have already called attention to the excellent judgment exercised in the selection of these tales and to the attractiveness of their binding and printing."

—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Two new volumes, each, with photogravure portrait, 16mo, 75 cents.

Russian: By Turgenev, Poushkin, Gogol and Tolstoi.

Scandinavian: By Bjornson, Aho, Goldschmidt, Kielland, and Bremer.

A HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE

By Ferdinand Schwill, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in the University of Chicago. With maps, biographies and genealogical tables. 8vo, pp. 400. $1.50 net.

PSYCHOLOGY FOR TEACHERS.

By C. Lloyd Morgan, Principal University College, Bristol. New Edition for America with a preface by Henry W. Jameson, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City. Crown 8vo, $1.00 net.

*. *Sold by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY'S NEW BOOKS.

The Queen's Cup.

A Novel. By G. A. HENTY. No. [illegible], Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

The interest of Mr. Henty's brilliant novel will never [illegible] in doubt. He has written a most [illegible] ing romance of love, war, intrigue, and adventure which will enlist the immediate attention of those who look to fiction for recreation. "The Queen's Cup" seems certain to be one of the most successful of this popular author's novels.

The Story of Rob Roy.

By SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., condensed for home and school reading by Edith D. Harris. Appletons' Home-Reading Books. 60 cents net.

Appletons' Dictionary of "Greater" New York and its Vicinity.

Edition of 1898. Completely revised and greatly improved. With Maps and Illustrations. Square 12mo. Paper, [illegible]

The present edition of this book is the first since the consolidation, and has been practically rewritten. Directions for finding and visiting the parks, art galleries, museums, [illegible] churches, and the various shopping districts among the important features. [illegible] tended articles on Driving, Bicycling, [illegible] Golf, Polo, Yachting, etc. [illegible] been added, showing principal asphalted and macadamized streets. This "Dictionary of 'Greater' New York" is of inestimable value equally to the visitor and resident.

Appletons' General Guide to the United States.

(Revised annually.) Edition of 1898. With numerous Maps and Illustrations. [illegible] Flexible morocco, with Tuck, [illegible] (Part I, separately, NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE STATES AND CANADA; cloth, $1.25. Part II, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES; cloth, $1.25.)

These books are for sale by all booksellers, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers,

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,

72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOK-BINDING

Well done and with good materials for [illegible] Century and magazines [illegible] Handsome binding and [illegible] specialty.

60c.

CHAS. MACDONALD & CO.,

Periodical Agency. [illegible] Washington st.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken for [illegible]

WAR NEWS.

THE TRIBUNE has better facilities for getting news from the "front" than any newspaper in the West.

IS LISTLESS, BUT FIRM.

DISPOSITION TO RESUME BULLISH ACTIVITY IN WALL STREET.

Market Shows an Undertone of Strength and There Is a General Recovery Throughout the List — Trading Is Much More Encouraging, the Buying Coming from the Clients of the Commission Houses — Good News Comes from the Corn Belt.

[BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, July 29.—[Special.]—Although the stock market today was dull and listless, it was notably firm, and recoveries were general throughout the list. In several quarters there seemed to be a disposition to resume the bullish activity of Monday and Tuesday, which disappeared on Wednesday and yesterday, when the bear contingent showed its new strength. This was true of sugar trust, of the rubber stocks, and of Manhattan Elevated.

The market was much more encouraging than for the last few days, and more of the buying came from commission-house clients, among whom the setback has evidently improved sentiment. Again the traders espoused the bear side and again they continued to extend the short interest. No general raid upon the market was made, but several conspicuous stocks were picked out and hammered aggressively.

This bear pounding, which has been going on for some days, is even less effective now than it was formerly. Of course the traders are able to get prices down to some extent by means of aggressive short selling, but they fail absolutely in their efforts to bring about liquidation. Security holders are wonderfully determined in their refusal to become frightened.

All sorts of rumors are daily flung upon the street concerning yellow fever, war reverses, crop damage, rate cutting, and generally bad business throughout the country, but these canards have no effect upon conservative sentiment.

It is plain to every Wall street observer that stocks do not come out. Whether they be in strong hands or weak ones, they are firmly held and are not dislodged by any of the usual bear tactics.

Reason for new encouragement came today in the reports of a welcome rain throughout nearly the whole corn belt, breaking what might have proved a disastrous drought. For weeks past crop news has been adverse.

With much persistence there have been circulated rumors regarding the damage that was being done corn and wheat throughout the West and especially in Kansas and Nebraska by the continued hot wave. Telegrams from hundreds of little villages throughout these two States have been widely published to prove the impossibility of a big corn crop. These exaggerations have been hippodromed not so much by the bears upon Western railroad stocks as by the Chicago bulls upon grain, who have used them to advantage in their campaign to advance the Chicago market.

Naturally they have been used as a bear argument on stocks, and during the last week Wall street traders have proclaimed them with unusual insistence. Yesterday's news of a heavy rainfall, which saves the Kansas and Nebraska corn crop, removes a bull argument on corn and a bear argument on stocks.

As forecast in these dispatches yesterday, a decision in the Manhattan Elevated tax case was handed down today. It was wholly favorable to the company, setting aside the old assessment of Manhattan's value, and means a saving of more than 1 per cent per annum on Manhattan's $30,000,000 of stock, besides involving $700,000 taxes paid under protest. Room traders sold Manhattan aggressively, arguing that there is now no more good news to come out—the popular bear argument on every stock at the moment. In the face of these sales, however, Manhattan got up again close to 108. Insiders were buyers of the stock.

Rubber shares were again strong, the common selling up to 37. Dividend talk on the stock is heard, but about the only buying is done by the room traders, outsiders having so far failed to nibble at rubber speculations.

Apparently manipulation directed by one of the larger operators was responsible for the advance in Metropolitan Street railway today. There was no news on the stock.

Commission houses were buyers of Burlington, notably those having Boston wires.

Sugar trust led the market in activity, and was notably strong, gaining more than two points. The buying was of the same character as that of Monday and Tuesday.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tone of Stagnation Marks the Trading on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The significant net changes in most stocks are a fair indication of the neglected condition of the day's market. The prospects of early peace with Spain, the assurance of cheap money, and the already secured crops are not sufficient to induce buyers to take stocks. Holders are equally averse to selling at the existing level. Such a market naturally invites aggression by the better element, but the professional maneuver of selling short some one stock or group of stocks which is particularly vulnerable, has again and again failed to make any notable impression on the general list, which continues inactive, apparently waiting for business conditions to change, either for better or for worse. Dealers in stocks keep one eye perpetually on the grain markets these days. The granger roads reflected today some feeling of relief over the reported rains in the corn belt, but, on the other hand, the drift of price of wheat away from the dollar mark, which was the magic touchstone in all of last year's bull market, is one of the unsatisfactory elements in the outlook. It is only in response to foreign requirements that the grain markets and the granger stocks move together, and the future needs of foreign countries and the dimensions of foreign crops are not yet sufficiently defined to indicate what the market for our surplus grains will amount to. Authoritative statements of the world's reserves of old wheat show them to be at a low ebb. But prices abroad reflect the conviction of an abundant new crop from foreign wheat-producing countries. The dullness of today's stock market was varied only by the manipulative movements of the industrial specialties, particularly the Rubber stocks, Sugar, Brooklyn Transit, Metropolitan Street railway and New York Airbrake. People's Gas reacted from yesterday's advance, and Manhattan suffered from realizing on the favorable decision in the dispute over back taxes. Sterling exchange showed a heavy tone early in the day, but anticipations of gold engagements for import were disappointed. Bonds were relatively more active than stocks, and the demand was quite widely diffused for all grades below the gilt-edged issues. Total sales were $2,250,000. United States new 4s advanced ⅛, and the 3s, when issued, ¼ per cent in the bid price.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— July 29.	July 28.
Am. Sugar	30,200	138¾	136	138⅝	136¼
Am. Tobacco	3,600	121¾	120¾	121⅝	121
Am. Cotton Oil	400	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
A. T. & Cable Co.	7	95	95	95	.....
Am. Express	100	136	136	136	136½
Adams Express	14	102½	102½	102½	103½
Atchison	400	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
Do pfd.	10,600	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜	34¼
Am. Spirits Co.	200	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
Am. Malt pfd.	100	77½	77½	77½	.....
Am. Steel & W.	100	39	39	39	39
Bklyn. Rap. Tran.	31,800	57⅝	55⅝	57⅝	55⅝
Bay State Gas	5,700	4½	3⅞	4½	4
Balto. & Ohio	2,800	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	14¼
[illegible] Un. Gas	70	121	121	121	.....
Wire pfd.	200	88¼	88¼	88¼	.....
Brunswick	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
C. B. & Q.	6,100	106¼	105⅜	106¼	105⅝
C. & N. W.	1,000	131	129¾	131	130
C. M. & St. P.	4,500	100	99½	99⅝	99¼
C. R. I. & P.	6,300	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	96¼
C. St. P. M. & O.	1,200	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	84¼
Canada So.	400	53¼	53	53	53½
Ches. & Ohio	700	23	22¾	22¾	22⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	900	42⅝	42	42⅝	42¼
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	90¼
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	100	198⅝	198⅝	198⅝	198
Central Pacific	50	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
Chi. Gt. Western	1,000	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	15
C. [illegible] & W.	400	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝
D. & Rio G. pfd.	300	50⅝	50	50⅝	50½
Detroit Gas	600	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	.....
Chi. Terminal	72	8½	8½	8½	.....
Chi. Term. pfd.	200	19	19	19	.....
General Electric	1,200	39⅝	39½	39¼	39⅝
Gt. Northern pfd.	100	129	129	129	129½
H. C. & S.	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24⅜
Illinois Central	1,400	109⅝	108⅝	109⅝	108⅝
Illinois Steel	100	56	56	56	56
K. C. P. & G.	300	16	15½	16	.....
Louis. & Nash.	400	53½	53⅛	53⅜	53¼
Laclede Gas	10	51	51	51	51½
Manhattan	17,100	107⅞	106⅝	107	107⅞
Mich. Central	300	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	105⅝
Met. Traction	3,600	153⅝	151¼	152½	151⅝
Missouri Pacific	1,100	35⅞	35⅛	35½	35
M. & St. L. pfd.	50	89¼	89¼	89¼	.....
N. Y. Airbrake	800	52¾	51½	52	50½
Nor. Pac.	600	29⅝	29½	29¼	29¼
Do pfd.	1,800	71⅜	71	71⅜	71¼
N. Y. Central	500	118½	118¼	118½	118½
Nor. & W. pfd.	400	52½	52½	52½	52½
N. Y. Ont. & W.	100	15	15	15	.....
National Lead	400	35½	35	35½	35
Do pfd.	50	109¼	109¼	109¼	109⅝
Nat. Linseed	800	6½	5½	6¼	6
N. Y., N. H. & H.	10	188	188	188	190
People's Gas	10,900	100	98¼	99⅝	99⅞
Penn. R. R.	200	117	117	117	116⅞
Pacific Mail	600	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29½
Pullman	500	211	211	211	210
P., C. C. & St. L.	200	43	43	43	.....
Do pfd.	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
Reading	500	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝
Do 1st pfd.	1,300	41½	41¼	41½	41½
R. G. West pfd.	100	67½	67½	67½	66½
South. Ry. pfd.	700	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
St. J. & G. I.	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
Do 1st pfd.	600	58½	58	58½	60
Southern Pac.	300	20	19¾	20	19¾
St. L. & S. W.	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	50	61	61	61	.....
Do 2d pfd.	200	29	28⅝	29	29
St. P., M. & M.	300	162	160	162	160
Texas Pac.	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝
Union Pacific	900	24	23½	23⅞	24
Do pfd.	3,200	61¼	60½	61	61
U. S. Rubber	15,900	36¾	34⅝	36¼	34⅝
Do pfd.	4,500	95	93	94½	92½
U. S. Leather	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
Do pfd.	400	67⅝	67	67	67⅝
U. P., D. & G.	800	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅝
West Chicago	200	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
W. & L. E. pfd.	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
Wabash pfd.	500	19¼	19	19¼	19
Wells-Fargo Ex.	2	119	119	119	122¼
Western Union	800	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	101	United States	40
American	135	Fargo	118

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg	126¾@127¼	U. S. 4s, coup.	110¼@111¼
U. S. new 4s, coup	127¼@128¼	U. S. 4s, 2d	97
U. S. 4s	110@111	U. S. 5s, reg.	111¼@112¼
		U. S. 5s, coup.	112¾@113¾
		District 3 65s	116¼

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

106000 Atch gen 4s 95@¼
244000 do adjmt 4s 70¼@½
34000 Adams Ex 4s 99½@¼
1000 Am Spirits 6s 84
31000 B-O Parkersburg div 112¼@¾
11000 B R P 5s 106
11000 B W-W 5s 95½
33000 B R T 5s 108
1000 B-O 5s 1988 tr 114¼
60000 B C R-N con 107
10000 Cent Ga con 5s 89¼
31000 C-O gen 4½s 84½@⅝
31000 do con 5s 114¾
1000 do R-A div 2d con 4s 90½
5000 C-E I gen 5s 108
16000 C I-L 6s 105@¼
25000 C R I-P 4s 104¼
41000 Chi Term 4s 86@¾
2000 Col-9th Ave 1st 122
5000 C-N W gold reg 114¼
3000 C-I Coal 1st 102½
5000 C N J g m 5s 112½
21000 D-R G 4s 95½
8000 Erie gen lien 3s 73¼
50000 do prior 4s 91¾
1000 F-P M 6s 117
7000 do P Huron div 91@92
6000 Ft W-D C 1st 73½@74
5000 Ft W-R G 1st 61½
10000 G H-S A M-P div 95¾
8000 H-T C g m 4s 81
2000 Ill C 4s 1953 102¼
25000 Ill C Louisville 3½s 93¼@¼
13000 Ill C 1st 101½
9000 K C P-G 1st 72½@73
1000 L E-W 2d 5s 102
2000 L S-M S 3½s 104¼
5000 L-W B con asstd 100¼@¾
30000 Man El 4s con 96¼
13000 M K-T 1st 4s 89½@¾
21000 do 2d 65¼@¾
38000 Mo P con 6s 104¾@¼
12000 do coll 5s 77¼@⅝
2000 M K-T 5s Tex 84¾
5000 M-S P C-P W 5s 110¾
1000 M-O new 6s 121½
29000 do g m 4s 77¾
11000 Mex-Int con 76½@¾
36000 N Y C-L S 3½s 96¼@½
14000 N Y C-M C 3½s 94¾
37000 N-W 4s 83¼@¼
35000 N P gen lien 3s 64⅝@¾
8000 do prior 4s 99¼@½
1000 N Y S-W g m 5s 92
10000 O R-N 4s 97¼
44000 O S L con 5s 104¾@105
20000 do inc A 5s 79¼
20000 do inc B 56¼@½
9000 Pac Coast 1st 103¼@¾
5000 Peo Gas con 120
1000 P D-E 1st tr 100
1000 P-W 5s 51
53000 Rdg gen 4s 82⅝@¾
19000 R G W 1st 4s 89
22000 St J-G I 3-4s 80
88000 S A-A P 4s 69½@¼
5000 S C-G 1st 95
29000 So Ry 5s 94⅜@⅝
3000 S R T 6s 70
42000 do inc 13⅞@14⅜
12000 So P Cal 5s 100¾@101
9000 So P Ariz 1st 106¼
9000 St P M-M Dak ex 122¼@¾
25000 St L-I M 5s 99@¼
1000 St L-S F S W 5s 95¼
17000 do g m 5s 104⅞
2000 Tex P 1st 5s 106¼
18000 do 2d inc 42⅞@43
2000 T St L-K C 1st tr 88
127000 U P 4s 97¾
131000 U P D-G 1st tr 72¼@¼
5000 U S Leather 6s 116
4000 U S 4s new 127
10000 Wab 1st 5s 110¾
9000 do 2d 91
32000 do deb B 28@¼
6000 Det-C ex 104
40000 Wis C 1st tr 47¼@¼
1000 do inc 5
8000 W S gtd 4s 109
10000 do reg 108¼@¼

WATCH THE EXCHANGE MARKET

Chicago Bankers Figuring on Profits in Importing Gold—A Prosperity Sign—Locals Strong.

Chicago banks with foreign connections are following the exchange market with close attention—expecting that almost any day rates may be where they will see a clear profit on making direct importations of gold from abroad.

Owing to the new war revenue tax of 2 cents per $100 on foreign bills of exchange there is now a new item which has to be reckoned in calculations as to the relative advantages of importing or of selling bills. It is this revenue tax which just now seems about to turn a delicate balance in favor of gold importations as the cheapest way of realizing on foreign credits.

The following figures furnished yesterday through the courtesy of a local bank, which expects within a week to see the exchange market at a point where it can import gold at a profit, show how the new war tax now enters into the situation—and how with demand bills at 484¾ (a shade lower than yesterday) and with the bankers' money loanable at less than 5 per cent by the banker for a period of ten days, there is a distinct profit in the operation of importing gold. The bank bases its estimate on 26,500 ounces of United States gold coin—an amount which on a former occasion it imported directly to this country. The various items of expense in ocean transit are as actually paid on this recent occasion. Following are the figures:

	£	s	d
26,500 oz. at 76s 6d per oz.	101,362	10	0
Insurance on £102 at 1-3 per £100	63	15	0
Cost boxes, bags, packing, etc.	5	6	6
Freight	159	3	11
Total English cost of shipment	£101,590	15	5

The above amount at 484¾ would yield the seller $492,461.20, less the cost of the United States internal revenue stamps which would have to be put upon the bills of exchange. These would amount to $197, making the net yield by selling demand exchange $492,264.20. Now, 26,500 ounces of gold at $18.60 per ounce—the mint price for gold of standard weight—is worth $492,900, showing an amount in favor of the importer of $635.80, less interest for, say, ten days on about $500,000, say at 5 per cent, $625.

Fear Drift of Gold.

A great deal of money is being saved to this country this summer by American tourists, who are traveling at home instead of going abroad. This fact, together with the probability of an enormous fall export movement in grain and provisions, is likely to make the balance of trade in favor of this country show still further remarkable increases before the end of 1898. European financiers appear to be cognizant of the conditions which may start a big drift of gold this way. A sharp inquiry for gold for account of Germany and Russia is already noted. London financial papers anticipate that to retain gold the Bank of England will soon have to stiffen its rates. Cable advices yesterday indicated that the "street" is bullish on money and that the open rate of discount is now 2 per cent. It is probable that unless rates at home make a material advance with increase of business in the fall American banking houses may prefer to retain credits abroad as they did a year ago and loan parts of their surplus to Germany and other countries of the continent.

Sign of Prosperity.

"A significant sign of prosperity that has come to our notice," said Assistant Engineer T. T. Johnson of the sanitary district of Chicago yesterday, "is the unusual paucity of good civil engineers that now seem to be seeking positions. Instead of contractors on large public or corporation works being perpetually bothered with applicants for engineering positions, as in recent years, it has now become positively difficult to get engineers to do all the work. Instead of engineers seeking positions, positions are seeking engineers. Quite a number who have been in the service of contractors for the sanitary district have left to get better-paying employment elsewhere, and contractors find difficulty in filling their places. We seem to be entering on a new era of enterprise, and new works of construction are being planned and carried out in all parts of the country. The increasing activity of promoters and progressive municipalities has made unusual demands on the engineering profession, and there are not enough good engineers, it seems, to go around."

Local Stocks Hold Well.

Trading in local stocks continues on a small scale, but prices are holding their own in spite of the dullness. There appeared to be scattered trading interest in National Biscuit this morning, but aside from that the list attracted little attention either from the public or room traders. Sales of the common were made at 30¼@30⅝, while the preferred was firmly held at 94.

The Equitable Trust company has applied to the courts for the appointment of an additional receiver to look after the interests of the bondholders of the German Opera-House company.

Attorney Moses, who represents James Duane Livingstone in his case against the People's Gas company, says that Judge Gibbons' decision will have no bearing on the Livingstone case, which Judge Dunne has under advisement. A decision is expected the latter part of next week.

A New York telegraphic financial summary says: "Treasury operations in connection with payment for bonds have been less important this week than last, but they will be reflected in the bank averages tomorrow. Generally speaking, however, the payment for first half of new loan has been attended with remarkably little difficulty and banks expect clear sailing with second $100,000,000. The banks of neighboring States continue to ship currency to New York, while the West and the South are preparing for the crop requirements as usual this season. The gain to our banks for the week on currency movement is estimated at slightly over $1,750,000. At the Treasury the banks have lost $3,000,000."

Sales on the Stock Exchange were:

TILL NOON.

51 Nat. Biscuit 30¼
200 do 30⅝
10 do 30¼
1 do 30¼
5 do pfd 93¾
45 do pfd 93¼
16 do pfd 94
50 do pfd 93¾
250 do pfd 94
15 do pfd 93¾
50 Diamond M'tch 138
15 do 138⅜
5 do 138½
13 Metropolitan L. 1⅝
11 do rects 1
100 Street's W S C. 19⅝
50 South Side L. 59

BONDS.

$1,000 City Ry 4½s 102¼
$2,000 L St deb 5s 70⅝

AFTERNOON.

70 Nat. Biscuit 30¼
275 do pfd 93¾
50 do pfd 94
100 do pfd 93¾
150 do pfd 94
50 Metropolitan L. 1¼
2 West Chicago 94¼
150 do act 94¼
10 do rects 1¼

BONDS.

$3,000 W C deb 6s 100⅝
$500 Lake St d 5s 70⅝

Foreign exchange was steady at the following quotations:

	Demand.	Sixty days.
Bankers' (London) sterling	485	483¼
Posted rates, sterling	486½	485
Francs on Paris	520⅝	521¼
Bankers' (Berlin) reichsmarks	95 1-16	94½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	July 29.	July 22.
New York	$119,884,779	$99,765,715
Chicago	13,613,517	13,944,516
Boston	15,240,878	15,024,316
Philadelphia	10,884,067	10,935,348
St. Louis	3,721,428	3,558,490
Baltimore	2,736,889	2,736,233

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, par; St. Louis, 10c discount bid; par asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

Boston, Mass., July 29.—[Special.]—In Boston there was good buying of the rubber shares, and Butte and Boston rose 1¼, to 25¾, reacting to 25, and closing at 25½, a net rise of ¾ for the day. Wolverine gained 1, to 24½, anticipating the dividend. Boston Elevated strengthened ⅛, to 67⅛, and West End Street railway was bought fairly well, price gaining ¼, to 85½. Allouez Mining hardened ¼, to 4. The long talked about movement in Pioneer gold started with an advance of ½, to 5¼. Merced selling up ⅜, to 6½. Dominion Coal was up ⅛, at 23⅝. Sugar closed 1⅝ higher than yesterday at 138⅝. Dominion and Arnold each improved ¼, to 24¼ and 15⅜ respectively. New Haven and Hartford was up 1 at 190. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2¾@4; commercial paper, 3½@5.

Description	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	3,700	137	138¾	136¼	138¾
Atchison pfd	800	34⅛	34⅜	34	34¼
Bay State Gas	1,500	2	2	2	2
Boston Elevated	225	67	67⅜	67	67⅛
C., B. & Q.	200	105⅝	106¼	105⅝	106¼
Chicago Junct. Ry.	25	117	117	117	117
Do pfd	30	120	120	120	120
General Electric	325	39⅝	39½	39¼	39¼
Do pfd	125	95¼	95½	95	95
Pullman	125	211½	211½	210	210
U. P. pfd	150	61	61¼	61	61
West End R. R.	350	85	85¼	85	85
Westinghouse Elec	12	54	54¼	54	54¼

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s 94
10000 Atch adj 4s 70¼
4000 D G R&W 4s 103
$1000 K C Ft S & M 6s 108
5000 CB-Q con 5s 110¼

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here remain quiet and featureless. A large corporation issue was withdrawn today because the applications were so small. This indicates a belief that money may become dearer.

The Indian rupee 3½ per cent loan of 1¼ crores (£1,250,000 sterling) is announced. The minimum price has not yet been fixed.

LONDON, July 29.—The market for American securities ruled dull and inactive all day, New York selling aiding the decline. The closing tone was dull and the demand neglected. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £10,000.

Spanish 4s closed at 39½d.

Consols for money, 110 15-16; do for the account, 110 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 86⅝; Erie, 13¾; do first preferred, 36¼; Illinois Central, 109¾; Mexican ordinary, 20¼; St. Paul common, 102⅝; New York Central, 121½; Pennsylvania, 60¼; Reading, 9¼; Mexican Central 4s, 65¼; Atchison, 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville, 55; Grand Trunk, 7⅝. Bar silver steady, 27d per ounce. Money, ¼@½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1½@1⅝ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 1½@1⅝ per cent.

PARIS, July 29.—Prices were firm on the bourse today. Italians were heavier. Spanish 4s started with an advance, were afterwards agitated, fluctuated, and closed quite steady. There was a better demand for Brazilians, owing to the rise in the rate of exchange. Turkish securities advanced sharply on conversion rumors and the large purchases in London and Berlin. Rio tintos were harder, due to advance in the price of copper. Spanish 4s closed at 39.40.

BERLIN, July 29.—Prices on the boerse here today were generally firm. International securities were quiet, Spanish 4s recovered, and American securities were dull. Canadian Pacifics declined, owing to a decrease in June receipts.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Wheat futures closed dull; September, 5s 6⅛d; December, 5s 4¼d. Corn—August quiet, 3s 3⅛d; September quiet, 3s 4⅜d; October quiet, 3s 5d.

Cotton—Spot moderate demand, prices firm; American middling, 3 15-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,400 American. Receipts none. Futures opened steady with a fair demand and closed barely steady; American middling, l. m. c., August, 3 24-64d buyers; August and September, 3 23-64d value; September and October, 3 22-64d sellers; October and November, 3 21-64d buyers; November and December, 3 20-64@3 21-64d sellers; December and January, 3 20-64@3 21-64d sellers; January and February, 3 20-64@3 21-64d sellers; February and March, 3 21-64d buyers; March and April, 3 22-64d sellers; April and May, 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyers.

Bacon dull, 28s; clear bellies dull, 33s 6d.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	16	Ontario	250
Crown Point	6	Ophir	16
Con. Cal. and Va.	35	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	30	Quicksilver	125
Gould & Currie	6	Quicksilver pfd.	400
Hale & Norcross	55	Sierra Nevada	54
Homestake	4500	Standard	150
Iron Silver	73	Union Con.	18
Mexican	10	Yellow Jacket	20

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—The following were the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	4	Old Dominion	24½
Atlantic	26	Osceola	46⅝
Boston & Mont.	207½	Quincy	112½
Butte & Boston	25½	Tamarack	153
Calumet & Hecla	570	Wolverine	24½
Centennial	14¾	Parrott	22¼
Franklin	12		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	10	Kentuck Con.	4
Alpha Con.	3	Mexican	14
Andes	7	Occidental Con.	53
Belcher	19	Ophir	21
Best & Belcher	19	Overman	7
Bodie Con.	8	Potosi	19
Bullion	4	Savage	14
Caledonia	21	Scorpion	1
Chollar	20	Sierra Nevada	52
Confidence	47	Silver King	6
Con. Cala. & Va.	40	Union Con.	24
Crown Point	9	Utah Con.	7
Gould & Currie	8	Yellow Jacket	30
Hale & Norcross	60	Standard	155
Justice	8		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 25	14,561	262	30,244	15,638
Tuesday, July 26	4,287	1,138	17,498	9,043
Wednesday, July 27	16,385	1,201	28,826	11,109
Thursday, July 28	10,956	500	26,262	9,806
Friday, July 29	3,000	150	19,000	8,000
Totals	49,189	3,251	120,830	53,596
Same per. last week	52,900	3,910	152,419	66,073
Same period 1897	48,108	3,259	119,962	65,212
Shipments—				
Monday, July 25	3,579	78	6,201	301
Tuesday, July 26	1,548	240	4,585	472
Wednesday, July 27	3,618	277	4,038	724
Thursday, July 28	4,744	120	5,001	405
Friday, July 29	1,700	50	4,500	500
Totals	15,189	765	24,325	2,402
Same per. last week	16,062	829	24,432	2,798
Same period 1897	2,000	52	34,120	3,329

Today's receipts are estimated at 300 cattle, 14,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep, against 536 cattle, 15,238 hogs, and 1,857 sheep a week ago, and 185 cattle, 10,232 hogs, and 2,736 sheep the corresponding Saturday a year ago.

Eight packers bought 14,500 hogs, leaving 4,000 in the pens. Armour bought 6,000; Anglo-American, 800; Lipton, 700; Continental, 1,100; Hammond, 800; International, 1,600; Morris, 1,200; and Swift, 2,300. The Chicago and Boyd & Lunham were out of the market. Droves averaging 285@288 lbs cost $3.87@3.92½, and 165@210 lbs $3.82½@3.84.

The first five days of this week Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 252,000 hogs, against 304,000 a week ago, 224,000 a year ago, and 141,000 two years ago. Cattle thus far this week 100,000, against 103,000 a week ago, 113,000 a year ago, and 98,000 two years ago.

Cattle—The market was fairly active at the decline established earlier in the week. A big run is expected next week, consequently the market closed weak. Native steers averaging 911@1,580 lbs sold at $4.25@5.40, bulk $4.60@5.15; fed Western steers, $4.25@5.25; straight Texas steers, $3.70@4.50; Mississippi cows, 552@581 lbs, $2.90; native cows, $2.00@4.25; heifers, $2.75@4.50; bulls, $2.50@4.50; stags, $3.50@4.50; oxen, $3.70@3.95; calves, $3.50@7.00; and stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.67½. A lot of 42 Canadian stockers, averaging 512 lbs, sold at $4.67½.

Hogs—The market was active at 2½@5c advance in prices. The feeling was strong early and rather easy late, with 4,000 left in the pens. Fewer arrived than the trade expected, and the quality was only fair, with "grassy" stock more plentiful. Buyers are discriminating against all green stuff. Heavy sold at $3.70@4.00, bulk $3.85@3.95; light, $3.65@3.92½, bulk $3.82½@3.87½; mixed, $3.70@4.00, bulk $3.85@3.90; pigs, $2.80@3.85, bulk $3.50@3.75.

Sheep—A good demand prevailed at strong prices. Lambs sold at $4.00@6.25, bulk $5.25@6.00; native sheep, $3.25@4.90, bulk $4.15@4.40; Westerns, $3.75@4.40, bulk $4.00@4.30; Texas, 86@87 lbs, $3.40@4.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; market active and steady; native beef steers, $4.50@5.40; Western steers, $3.90@4.75; Texas steers, $3.50@4.35; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.60; canners, $2.00@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.70@4.70; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,300; market strong to 5c higher; heavy, $3.70@3.75; mixed, $3.70@3.72½; light, $3.70@3.75; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.72½. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.60@4.40; fair to choice Westerns, $3.50@4.25; common and stock sheep, $3.25@4.00; lambs, $4.00@6.25.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,100, including 900 Texans; market steady; native shipping steers, $4.50@5.50; light and dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@5.10; stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.75; Texans and Indian steers, $3.40@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.90@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; market steady; Yorkers, $3.75@3.95; packers, $3.75@3.90; butchers, $3.85@3.95. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; native muttons, $3.25@4.35; lambs, $4.50@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady to strong; native steers, $4.25@5.25; Texas steers, $3.00@4.60; Texas cows, $2.25@3.50; native cows and heifers, $1.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.55; bulls, $2.50@3.65. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market steady to 5c higher, active; bulk of sales, $3.60@3.85; heavies, $3.65@3.95; packers, $3.65@3.80; mixed, $3.50@3.75; lights, $3.40@3.65; Yorkers, $3.60@3.65; pigs, $3.40@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; lambs, $3.85@6.10; muttons, $3.00@4.50.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 29.—Credit balances, 96c. Certificates, highest, 95½; lowest and closing bid, 95c for cash. Sales, 1,000 brls cash at 95¼c; 1,000 brls cash at 95½c; 5,000 brls cash at 95c. Shipments, 55,173; runs, 91,684.

CORN BREAKS ON RAIN.

PRICES GO BACK ABOUT 1½ CENTS ON A "WET MAP."

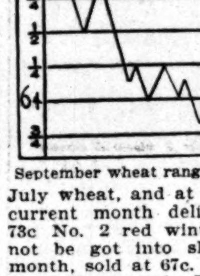
Trade Still in Large Volume but Not Up to Aggregate of Transactions Earlier in the Week, When All the Crop Conditions Were Even Worse than They Are Now Reported to Be—Wheat Trading Principally Against Privileges and Prices Lower.

Thursday night's rain relieved the strained situation in corn, values in which reacted about 1½c yesterday. All through the session it was a weather market, with the professional traders somewhat at sea as to how much confidence they should place in either reports of damage or to what extent they should believe statements that the night's rain had been of benefit to the crop. While the official advices were that rain had fallen in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana, as well as in Ohio and Michigan, reports from private sources were not of a character to reassure the local professionals. In many parts of the corn belt the precipitation was not much in excess of a shower, but hope came to the bulls on predictions and prospects of still more rain.

The fluctuations between the extremes (and the range was a fraction less than 1c) represented the temporary effect of local operations. The aggregate volume of this trading, while large, was considerably smaller than during the day before, when the uncertainties of the drought situation were much more pronounced. The corn movement was free in all directions, local receipts being 525 cars. Today's estimate is 540 cars. All primary points received 377,300 bu, and shipped 589,800 bu. Eastern clearances were reported at 402,500 bu. The early market was considerably unsettled. Of the net loss referred to, from ¾c to 1c came in when trading first began. At that time there was a general belief that rain had fallen at pretty much all points in the belt in sufficient quantities to be of actual benefit to the crop, but as the day advanced doubts on this subject became general and slight recoveries from opening figures were made. The conviction was entertained in many directions that Kansas corn was not much better than ruined, and that the outlook in Nebraska was extremely blue. In Illinois many farmers were still disposed to sell, one local house reporting acceptances of over 500,000 bu on bids sent out on Wednesday evening. At times the market was depressed by selling orders, nearly all the leading houses having them. Many scalpers, too, were on this side of the market. To a certain extent the selling pressure was checked by purchases against puts. Some of the big sellers were Raymond-Pynchon, Bartlett-Frazier, Milmine, Schwartz-Dupee, Barrett-Farnum, Armour, and Carrington-Hannah. Among the buyers were Gifford, Logan, Pringle, Baldwin-Gurney, Hulburd-Warren. Samples were easy and ½@⅜c lower. Sales on track and f. o. b. were: No grade, 29½@31½c; No. 4, 32½@33c; No. 3, 33¾@34c; No. 3 yellow, 34c; No. 2, 33⅞@34c; No. 2 white, 34¼c. Billed through: No. 3 yellow, 32¾@33c; No. 2, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow, 33@33¼c; No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 2 white, 33c.

Wheat Trading Against Privileges.

Corn dictated the tone of the wheat market yesterday and the best trade in the pit was again against privileges. The trading was against puts, however, not against calls. September wheat sold away below the weekly and daily put and closed within ⅛c of the low price. The range was from 65c early to 63⅞c as compared with a close on Thursday of 65⅜c. July was irregular, covering a range from 73c to 70¼c at the close. The high price was made on a little scattered buying of July wheat, and at the same time that the current month delivery was quotable at 73c No. 2 red winter wheat, which cannot be got into shape for delivery this month, sold at 67c. The cash market was decidedly ragged. During the greater part of the day prices were 1c to 1½c lower than on Thursday. No. 4 red wheat was conspicuously weak toward the close, sales being made as low as 52c. The sample market for all kinds of grain was badly demoralized. Primary receipts were liberal at 602,000 bu, against 741,000 bu a year ago. Clearances were heavy at the equivalent of 405,000 bu. The fact that there were no Argentine shipments was a bullish item. The Northwest had 88 cars, against 43 a week ago and 359 a year ago. Local receipts were 166 cars, against 60 a week ago and 231 a year ago. The Liverpool market was weak. Futures closed dull at a decline of ⅝d and spot wheat was off 1d to 1½d. Antwerp was unchanged and Paris was 20 to 30 centimes higher. The Argentine visible supply is less than a week ago, but six times as large as a year ago. The receipts at important winter wheat markets are not increasing as expected. Kansas City had 180 cars, against 355 a year ago. A decrease in the visible supply of about 1,500,000 bu is looked for. Minneapolis is expected to decrease 800,000 bu and Duluth 400,000 bu. Receivers claim that the arrivals here have been largely to fill July sales and predict a material decrease in movement after Aug. 1.



September wheat range.

Oats Sympathetic with Corn.

Nearby deliveries of oats were sharply lower, losing 1½c, while futures declined from ⅜c to ½c. The sympathy was largely with corn. Scalpers were about the only active interest in the market, and controlled it throughout the session. Receipts were 268 cars, of which 102 cars were new. More are expected today, the estimate being 310 cars. Pacaud and Friedman sold May and Updike let go some September. The Weare company bought moderately. Towards noon the market eased off with corn, but not to so great an extent. Samples were dull, weak, and ½@1½c lower, the outside on lightweight new. Sales on track and f. o. b. were: No grade, 23c for white; No. 4 new, 20c; old, 23c; No. 4 white new, 21½@25c; old, 26¾@28c; No. 3 new, 21@22c; old, 22½@27c; No. 3 white new, 23¼@27c; old, 25¼@28¾c; No. 2, 24½@25¼c; No. 2 white new, 24@27¼c; old, 28c. Billed through: No. 4 new, 20½c; No. 4 white, 21@22c; old, 25½@26¾c; No. 3 new, 20@20½c; old, 21½c; No. 3 white new, 21@23c; old, 26@27½c; No. 2 white new, 24¼@25½c; old, 28½c.

Provisions opened steady on moderate receipts of hogs here and at the principal Western markets. The packers are on both sides of the market, and the speculative trade was without significant features. The loss on absence of support was recovered before the close, and the last quotations show a small net gain throughout the list. Shipments of meats were heavy. The Southern trade is said to be as good as at any corresponding time for years, and export houses reported renewed foreign demand for lard and some fair sales. The decrease in stocks of lard abroad is expected to partially offset the increase in the domestic supplies. Seven principal markets had 51,200 hogs, against 44,600 a year ago. The local market for live hogs is 2½c to 5c higher on receipts of 20,000 and an estimate of 14,000.

Rye ruled fairly active in a speculative way. Prices were sustained in July and August delivery, but eased off in spot and September. The latter delivery sold from 41c to 41½c. Cash was called 43c, July and August did not sell, but were quoted 43½c and 42½c bid respectively. Asked prices were ½c higher. July and September were changed moderately at 2c premium. Barley was an entirely nominal market. Receipts were 7 cars, all of it new barley; but the market was made inactive by an absence of buyers. Seeds were dull, one car of October timothy selling at $2.45, nominally 2½c lower. Clover was unchanged at $5.25 for contract. Hay was in light demand. Receipts were 462 tons and shipments 10 tons. Track sales included choice timothy at $8.00@8.50; No. 1 do, old, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 do, old, $7.00@7.50; not graded timothy, $6.00; choice prairie, new Iowa, $7.50; fancy, $8.00; new Kansas, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 prairie, new Indiana, $4.00@5.25; No. 3 prairie, new Indiana, $3.00@3.50. Bran was quiet and in only fair demand at $10.00 on track.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The flaxseed market is settling back into its old rut. There has been considerable liquidating of the National company's holdings of cash and futures, and there were no intimations that the settlement offered will not be generally accepted. It was expected that the company would have a sheet at the clearing-house yesterday, but its use of the clearing-house is infrequent and it did not appear. Fluctuations were within a narrow range. There were no transactions in cash flax. For spot Northwestern 90c was bid, and 88c for flax to arrive. September ranged from 86¼c to 87¼c at the close. This is 4½c recovery from low point. October sold 87c to 88c. There was talk of some export business. The in and out inspection was light.

The Modern Miller says: "The domestic flour trade shows some improvement over one week ago, and indications point to a still better tone. In the South mills are running to their full capacity. The same is true generally throughout the Southwest. Export offers and values are still widely separated, though some acceptances are reported for immediate shipment. The winter wheat crop, except in western section of belt, shows no particular improvement over former reports. Quality is thin and light and yield disappointing. Farmers are stacking or storing and holding for higher prices. Pacific coast reports harvesting practically over, with prospects for better results than were recently anticipated."

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 215 cars; corn, 540 cars; oats, 310 cars; hogs, 15,000.

Harris, representative at Lincoln, Neb., wires there has been a moderate improvement in corn from rains in a limited area. An extensive area is still dry, but corn is standing the drought remarkably well on account of the low temperature. Weare's correspondent at Omaha takes a rather different view of the situation. He says: "South of the Platte corn cannot make half a crop; north it is some better. Last night's rains were too late for most fields. Half a crop is the most that is expected with favorable conditions."

Curb quotations on wheat and corn were unchanged from regular closings. Privilege trading was narrow, at the following ranges:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
September puts	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63¼-⅜
September calls	64⅛	64⅛	64⅜	64⅜-½
CORN.				
September puts	33¼	33¼-¼	32⅞	33¼
September calls	34	34¼	33⅞	34

Charters were for 260,000 bu corn.

It is announced that the Interstate Commerce commission, during its next session in Chicago, which begins Aug. 1, will resume the hearing of the complaint of the grain shippers of northwestern Iowa against the railroads. These shippers complain of discrimination against their territory as compared with other sections. Arguments in the case have been made from time to time for more than two years. The shippers ask for a reduction in present rates of 20 per cent.

Bradstreet's reports exports from both coasts as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	2,271,872	2,601,821
Last week	2,308,469	2,822,128
Last year	2,343,000	1,483,000

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed July 30, 1897.
WHEAT.				
July	71½	70¼@ 73	70¼	76⅝
September	65⅜	63⅞@ 65	64	74½
December	65¾	64 @ 65⅛	64	75⅝
CORN.				
July	34⅝	....@....	33½	27¼
September	35	33⅞@ 34¼	33½	27⅞
December	35½	33¼@ 34⅞	34	28⅞
May	37⅝	35⅛@ 37⅛	36⅛	31½
OATS.				
July	26	24¼@ 26	24½	17¼
September	20⅝	20¼@ 20⅝	20⅝	17⅝
May	23⅝	23 @ 23⅝	23⅛	20⅝
MESS PORK.				
July	9.27½	....@....	9.30	7.87½
September	9.37½	9.20 @9.45	9.40	7.92½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	5.30	....@....	5.42½	4.25
September	5.37½	5.37½@5.47½	5.47½	5.82½
October	5.42½	5.42½@5.50	5.50	4.87½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	5.37½	5.35 @5.42½	5.42½	4.72½
October	5.40	5.40 @5.45	5.45	4.75

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	13	25	..	38
Red winter wheat	68	47	12	127
Spring wheat	..	1	..	1
Corn	298	144	83	525
Oats	54	171	43	268
Rye	7	10	2	19
Barley	..	4	3	7
Totals	440	402	143	985

Inspected out: 21,500 bu wheat, 147,000 bu corn. Additional: 40 cars wheat, 8 cars corn, and 3 cars rye.

WEATHER HELPS FARM PRODUCE.

Local Demand Improved and More Is Being Shipped to Outside Points.

Cooler weather during the early morning hours had a decidedly bracing effect on produce trade, almost everything in the fruit and vegetable list selling more readily at firmer and in some instances higher prices. The improvement was most marked in Georgia peaches, there being few on the market at prices less than 25c per crate higher than have been quoted for a day or two. The weather made free shipments possible to interior points and large quantities of fruit went out in various directions. Melons were in both better supply and demand, gems and osages moving more freely. There are still a few old apples in the market, but there is not much call for them, new fruit being fairly plenty and preferred by the trade. Fancy makes of butter are ruling decidedly firm and likely to go higher judging from present indications. The demand is good and the receipts are of a moderate character. There is sufficient demand to take up the offerings and little stock of any description on sale. About all of the fine fresh goods are going into consumption and the under grades are being taken for storage and on speculative account. There is no export business, foreign markets apparently having sufficient home supplies. The receipts are much short of last week and decidedly smaller than the corresponding date a year ago.

At a conference held yesterday between fruit receivers and the city authorities with reference to the tarlatan ordinance it was recommended by the Corporation Counsel that receivers be permitted to sell fruit in tarlatan covered packages until the Supreme Court renders its decision on the proper construction to be placed on the law.

The following are quotations on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 17½c; firsts, 16@17c; seconds, 13½@15c. Dairies: Extras, 15c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 12c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7½c; Young Americas, 7¾@8¼c; twins, 7@7¼c.

Eggs—Firsts, at mark, loss off, 11c.

Game—Grass plover, 90c per doz; woodcock, not drawn, $5.00 per doz.

Green fruits—Apples, new, $1.25@2.50 per bu; bananas, 75c@$1.25 per bunch; cherries, California, 45c@$1.00 per 10-lb box; gem melons, 20@50c per ½ bu; Osage, 40@60c per crate; peaches, Georgia, $1.00@1.40 per 6-basket crate, 60@75c per 4-basket crate; Illinois and Michigan, 20@35c per ⅓ bu; lemons, California, $3.00@4.00 per box; Messina, $5.50@6.00 per box; oranges, California seedlings, $1.00@1.20; Mediterranean sweets, $1.50@2.25 per box; gooseberries, 25@35c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, 60@80c per 24-pint case; blackberries, 30@45c per 16-qt case; watermelons, $10.00@18.00 per 100; plums, 60@75c per 24-qt case; blueberries, 90c@$1.40 per 10-qt case; currants, cherry, 35@50c per 16-qt case.

Vegetables—Beets, 40c per brl; string beans, home-grown, 50@65c per 1⅓-bu sack; navy, hand-picked pea, $1.10@1.15; green peas, telephone, 90c@$1.00 per ⅓ bu; beets, home-grown, 40@50c per brl; cabbage, new, home-grown, 35@50c per large crate; cauliflower, home-grown, 50c@$1.00 per crate; carrots, 40@50c per brl; cucumbers, Illinois, 15@25c per ⅓ bu; sweet corn, 20@30c per 6-doz sack; squash, crookneck, 30@50c per bu; celery, 50@60c per case; onions, white, 40@50c per bu box; turnips, new, 40@50c per 1⅓ bu; tomatoes, Acme, 15c per 4-basket crate; home-grown, 50@60c per bu; watercress, 10@15c per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Flour—Receipts, 16,964 brls; exports, 29,250 brls; sales steady at first, but closed easier with wheat. Cornmeal easy. Yellow Western, 74c. Barley malt dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 363,575 bu; exports, 150,351 bu. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 74c f. o. b. afloat, export grade, to arrive. Options were weak and heavy all day, closing 1¼c net lower, except for July, which on a demand from belated shorts was ½c net higher. Ruling influences were bearish spring wheat reports, liquidation, weak English cables, the break in corn, and less active export demand. No. 2 red, July, 74c; September, 69@70c, closed 69c.

Corn—Receipts, 165,200 bu; exports, 34,209 bu. Spot weak; No. 2, 38⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Options decidedly weaker and closed 1¼@1½c net lower. The breaking of drought conditions in the West inspired heavy unloading all day. July closed 37¼c; September, 37¾@38½c, closed 37⅞c.

Oats—Receipts, 160,100 bu; exports, 73,633 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 27½c; No. 2 white, 31½c. Options dull and weak, also closing ¼c lower. September closed 25⅜c.

Wool—Dull; Texas, 13@15c.

Cheese—Dull; large white, 7¼c; small white, 8¼c; large colored, 7¼c; small colored, 8¼c. Tallow easy. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 18½c; do yellow, 23¾@24c. Petroleum steady. Resin quite; strained common to good, $1.35@1.40. Turpentine quiet; 27@27½c. Rice steady. Molasses steady.

Metals—The week in the metal market draws to a close with buyers and sellers alike showing indifference, and quotations in some instances are nominal. At the close today the Metal Exchange calls pig iron warrants unchanged at $6.55 bid and $6.65 asked; lake copper unchanged at $11.50; tin quiet at $15.57½ bid and $15.67½ asked; lead dull at $3.92½ bid and $3.95 asked, and spelter unchanged at $4.50 bid and $4.62 asked. The firm that fixes the settling price for miners and smelters quotes lead $3.80.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled dull and showed an easy undertone, general news being unsatisfactory in view of increasing movement of new coffee crop, insufficient speculative support and downward tendency of spot market. Closed barely steady, unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales, 13,500 pkgs, including September, 5.45@5.50c. Spot coffee—Rio inactive; No. 7 invoice, 6c; No. 7 jobbing, 6½c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8½@15c.

Sugar—Raw quiet but steady; fair refining, 3½c; centrifugal 96 test, 4¼c; refined firm.

Cotton—Yesterday's advance of 5 to 7 points in cotton was lost this morning before 12 o'clock, as cables were a disappointment, and weather conditions in the Mississippi Valley and Eastern States and Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Indian Territory were officially forecasted for an improvement, a cessation of rains in the one case and the presence of showers to rains in the other being just the conditions needed. Cotton recently purchased on crop complaints came out freely during the morning. There was larger courage shown by the bear contingent, and selling for short account became an important factor. The market was finally quiet at a net loss of 7 to 8 points. Spot closed quiet; middling upland, 6 1-16c; middling gulf, 6 5-16c; sales, 2,032 bales. Futures closed quiet; August, 5.86c; September, 5.90c; October, 5.93c; November, 5.96c; December, 5.99c; January, 6.03c; February, 6.06c; March, 6.10c; April, 6.13c; May, 6.17c.

California dried fruits dull. Evaporated apples—Common, 6@8c; prime wire tray, 8¼@8¾c; choice, 8¾@9c; fancy, 9¼c. Prunes, 4@8c. Apricots—Royal, 8¼@10c; Moor Park, 10@12c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 5@8c; peeled, 12@16c.

Butter—Receipts, 2,667 pkgs; firm; Western creamery, 14@18½c; Elgins, 18½c; factory, 11@14c.

Eggs—Receipts, 3,705 pkgs; steady; Western, 14c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—The bears pounded wheat today, and by the noon hour had succeeded in forcing a break in the September option of 1⅛c. December was relatively as weak as the active option and lost 1¼c during the same space of time. July opened at 86c, sold down to 84c, and closed at 83c; September opened at 63⅝c, broke to 62⅝@62¾c, and closed at 62¼@62⅜c. De-

(Continued on tenth page.)

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

DRY GOODS HOUSES RUSHED ON ADVANCE ORDERS.

Many of Even the Larger Firms Find It Difficult to Get These Shipments Out at the Time on Which the Goods Were Promised—Country Merchants Present from a Wide Range of Territory and All Are Enthusiastic on the Business Outlook.

All the wholesale houses, especially in the dry goods trade, have been favored this week with an unusually large attendance of country merchants, and a still more gratifying fact is that all the visiting tradesmen from out-of-town points have placed liberal orders. One of the results is that in a branch of trade which is ordinarily quiet at this time of year conditions of activity are present in a degree which actually marks an era in local dry goods trade circles. The readiness with which retailers in all sections are placing orders is convincing jobbers more and more that fall and winter trade has fairly opened and that it is going to continue on a scale far greater than was anticipated earlier in the season.

Ample preparation has been made for this trade. It is doubtful if more extensive or varied stocks were ever carried. Under the prevailing conditions shipments of advance orders have naturally been the feature of the week so far and will be for several weeks to come. In dress goods stocks especially aisles have been piled high with merchandise stacked out to be boxed and shipped at the earliest possible moment. The outward movement of blankets has also been exceptionally large, and in some of the houses it has been impossible to move orders that were booked for July shipment.

Road salesmen now in from the first trip give the most glowing accounts of the trade prospects throughout the West and express an opinion that the heavy advance trade will be followed by an excellent season of market buying.

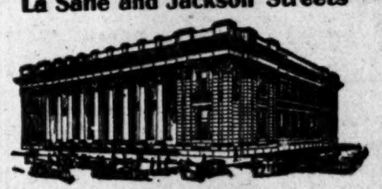
Extensive government orders are still in the market, the principal requirement being duck, but buyers are finding it extremely difficult to secure immediate or comparatively early delivery on any desirable quality; and on these orders time is the principal consideration. There is evidence that the government is beginning to realize the futility of securing adequate supplies of just the width and quality desired, and consequently will take substitutes approaching as nearly as possible to the originally desired fabric. Some of this substitution has been going on of late, and there is no telling to what proportions it may attain. If the government were only able to wait a reasonable length of time it probably could be supplied with all the duck of required width and construction that it could use. It is probable that more than one manufacturer, seeing the profits which have been made in this business, will embark in the manufacture of duck, and the consequence will be that the field will become overcrowded, and profits, which have been of fair proportions, will dwindle into insignificance.

In the direction of securing reliable information on the general state of trade and the prospects in States tributary to this market, the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter has secured statements from the Governors of Indiana, Colorado, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas. All cover the crop situation in all its phases and indicate a coming period of pronounced prosperity.

Charles C. Adams Arrested.

Charles C. Adams, for several years employed as bookkeeper for Keller Bros. & Co., brokers, at 236 La Salle street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Hartford and Tierney on the charge of embezzling $1,500 from that firm. The alleged shortage was discovered on Thursday, when Adams did not report for duty as usual. Adams refused to talk of his arrest. He is 29 years old, unmarried, and has been living at 129 Madison street.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank.
La Salle and Jackson Streets



CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$4,700,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS IN BANKING AND SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS.
BONDS
Government, State, County, City and choice Railroad bonds bought and sold.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Letters of Credit, Drafts, Postal Remittances and Cable Transfers.
TRUST DEPARTMENT
Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Transfer Agent and Registrar; makes investments and acts as agent in the collection and disbursement of incomes. Trust funds and trust investments are kept separate from the assets of the bank.
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

WE OWN AND OFFER
$30,000
DAYTON, OHIO,
SCHOOL 4'S
$5,000 due July 1, 1911, and $25,000 due July 1, 1912. Semi-annual interest in New York. Denomination, $1,000.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
True value of property $100,000,000
Assessed valuation 41,785,530
Total debt 635,000
Population, 85,000.
Price of this and other attractive issues on application.
N. W. Harris & Co.
...BANKERS...
204 Dearborn St., Chicago
(Marquette Building).
NEW YORK BOSTON

BONDS
ISSUED IN COOK COUNTY.
TOWNSHIP OF PROVISO.
Direct obligation of entire Township (36 sq. miles).
Assessed Valuation $1,500,000
Total Debt $15,000
VILLAGE OF WILMETTE.
1 to 7 year 6's. Yield 5% to investor.
VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE PARK.
2 to 5 year 6's. Yield 5% to investor.
TOWN OF CICERO (Austin).
2 to 5 year 6's. Yield 5% to investor.
CITY OF CHICAGO.
2 to 5 year 6's. Yield 4½% to investor.
Full description of above and other choice Municipal Bonds furnished upon application. Single bonds sold. Personal interviews solicited.
Trowbridge, MacDonald & Niver Co.
Suite 201-202 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

DON'T TRAVEL—TELEPHONE.

One hundred and ten cities and towns within forty miles of Chicago are connected with the Chicago Exchange by telephone. The residents of these towns are thus enabled to transact business with the firms in the city as readily as if no distance intervened.

$600,000
The Midland Terminal Railway Company
1st Mtge. 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.
Dated December 1st, 1895; Principal due December 1st, 1925. Interest payable June 1st and December 1st of each year. Principal and interest payable at Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York City, in gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration of the principal.
The Midland Terminal Railway Company, organized in the fall of 1892, operates forty miles of road from Divide (a station on the Colorado Midland Railway) to Cripple Creek. By means of the Colorado Midland Railway, it has connections with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Denver & Rio Grande railways, as well as other lines entering Denver.
CAPITALIZATION.
Capital stock $1,000,000
Bonded debt $1,000,000
Less bonds redeemed 400,000
Net bonded debt only 600,000
Total $1,600,000
The earnings of the Midland Terminal Railway for the first four years have been such that the Company has found it necessary to issue only $600,000 bonds instead of $1,000,000 as originally proposed, which amount is executed by the Company and certified by the Trustees. $400,000 of the bonds have now been cancelled, leaving bonds Nos. 1 to 600 inclusive outstanding.
EARNINGS.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sirs: Pursuant to your instructions we have made an examination of the books and accounts of THE MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILWAY COMPANY of Colorado, in detail, and in accordance therewith certify that the net earnings for the four years ending November 30, 1897, applicable to interest on bonds, amounted to the sum of $527,501.08.
For improvements and additions to the property from January 1, 1896, to December 31, 1897, there was paid and charged to operating expenses the sum of $38,700.56, which under strict construction would have been chargeable to the cost of property. Yours very truly,
(Signed) THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 17, 1898.
For the fiscal year ending November 30th, 1897. 40 miles operated:
Gross earnings $409,346.43
Operating expenses, taxes and rentals 238,929.54
Net earnings $170,416.79
The first six months of the present fiscal year show an increase in gross earnings over last year of $15,816.
The fixed charges are $30,000 per annum, after the payment of which (based on the earnings for 1897) there was a surplus of $140,416.94 applicable to sinking fund and dividends upon the capital stock of $1,000,000, or about 14 per cent.
SINKING FUND.
The mortgage under which these bonds are issued requires that a sinking fund of 5% of the gross earnings of the company be set aside each year for the purchase of bonds in the open market; or, in case the bonds cannot be so purchased, the Trust Company shall draw bonds by lot and redeem the same at 105 and accrued interest.
The sinking fund affecting this issue of bonds commenced June 1, 1898.
Mortgage and legality approved by Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, New York.
A complete descriptive circular, giving the yearly earnings from December 1, 1894, as well as the monthly earnings from December 1, 1896, to June 1, 1898, also statistics relative to the gold productions at Cripple Creek during the last four years, and other information concerning the territory served by this railroad, furnished on application.
Price 102 and accrued interest
PAYING ABOUT 5%.
E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk St., Boston.

4% MONEY
We pass on SECURITY—NO DELAY. Special fund to loan at 4% in amounts from $15,000 up to $500,000 where security is exceptionally good.
BUILDING LOANS
AT USUAL RATES.
KNOTT, LEWIS & Co
95 DEARBORN-ST.

GOING TO ALASKA?
Looking for Grand Scenery? Want to Get Rich? Yes?
Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for "THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA AND THE KLONDIKE," "MAP OF ALASKA," "ALASKA EXCURSIONS," and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.
Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast points from Mexico to Alaska inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE. The company's celebrated excursion steamer Queen is scheduled to sail from Seattle, Tacoma, and Victoria June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3, 18, calling at Muir Glacier and other points of interest.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ESTABLISHED 1862.
WEARE
COMMISSION
COMPANY,
GRAIN, PROVISIONS & STOCKS.
Customers' room, with continuous quotations and news.
Old Colony Building, Second Floor,
Dearborn & Van Buren Sts.

IF YOU HAVE GOOD CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security, vacant or improved, you can save money by calling on me. Rates, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; any amount; prompt service; open Tuesday and Thursday until 7:30. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
172 Washington-st., s. e. cor. 5th-av., 4th floor.

Newell C. Knight Reuben H. Donnelley
KNIGHT, DONNELLEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
BONDS STOCKS
MEMBER CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRE TO NEW YORK
216 LA SALLE ST.

Branch Investment and Banking Office,
115 Monroe-st., near Dearborn.
F. G. LOGAN
4 B'd Trade, Chicago.
MEMBER
New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Bd. of Trade.
Bonds, Stocks, Provisions, Grain.

BANK OF COMMERCE,
CAPITAL, $500,000.
THE TEMPLE, 184 La Salle St.
Commercial Deposits, Foreign Exchange, Letters of Credit. Solicits accounts of Bankers, Merchants, Capitalists, Manufacturers and all who desire banking accommodations.

MONEY 4% to 6%.
$1,000 and upward
loaned on Improved Property. Interest graded according to location, margin, and character of security. No delay.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

SENATORS ARE BEATEN.

CHICAGO STARTS ITS "AFTER VACATION" PLAY WELL.

Callahan's Fine Pitching and the Home Team's Timely Batting Keep Washington Down—Dineen Weakens Under Burns' Men's Slugging—Captain Dahlen Verbally Assaults Umpire Connolly and Is Put Out of the Game.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Cincinnati	60	29	.674	Pittsburg	45	43	.511
Boston	55	30	.647	Philadel'a	40	43	.482
Cleveland	58	32	.624	Brooklyn	33	50	.398
Baltimore	49	33	.598	Washing'n	31	54	.365
Chicago	48	40	.545	Louisville	32	57	.359
New York	45	40	.529	St. Louis	24	64	.273

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 8; Washington, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Cleveland, 3; Baltimore, 3.
New York, 12; Louisville, 8.

Games Today.

Washington at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Louisville.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Cleveland and Baltimore at Philadelphia.

DAHLEN SENT TO THE BENCH.

Connolly Declares Him Out in a Close Finish at Third, Which Angers the Captain.

After three days' vacation the convalescents, refreshed, returned to their work yesterday and opened the "after recess" session of the season by walloping the Senators in rattling style. The score was 8 to 3.

The game was one-sided all the way, for the "Molly McGuires" could do nothing with Callahan's magnificent speed and curves and, besides, the convalescents hit in follow-my-leader style and bunched the runs while Dineen weakened.

The only disagreeable feature of the game was the action of Captain Dahlen, who was called out in the seventh after a desperate twisting slide into third. He applied unprintable language to Umpire Connolly and was promptly fired out of the game. Had he stuck to his post Callahan would have blanked the visitors, but Woods, who took his place, made an error in the eighth which gave the invaders a pair of tallies, to which they added one in the closing round.

At times, through the struggle, bits of brilliant play by McCormick, Thornton, Dahlen, and Connor enlivened the ceremonies, but the game, while fast, was devoid of sensation. Callahan, by his clever twirling, took the vim out of the intruders, while two fierce double plays helped to discourage them.

Chicago Starts in the Third.

For two rounds the teams sparred for an opening, and in the third Chicago finally landed. Connor started the round with a long fly which Anderson misjudged and permitted to go as a triple. Wrigley, by a pretty catch while running back retired Donahue, but Callahan singled and sent the first run home. Callahan stole and tallied on Ryan's hit, and Everitt sent Ryan to third with a single. Dineen broke under the punishment, gave Lange a base, and hit Dahlen, forcing in a run, but with the bases full the next two Orphans died without adding to the majority.

Clean hitting gave Chicago another trio of tallies in the fifth and practically decided the game. Everitt singled, Lange and Dahlen followed with two-basers, and Thornton singled, raising the total to six. The sixth gave Chicago yet another run. Donahue singled, Callahan sacrificed, and Ryan smashed a grasser through short. Selbach played the ball fast and caught Donahue at the plate, but Farrell dropped the ball and the run counted. In the seventh Dahlen bunted safe and tried to steal, but was called out, and a moment later, after he had verbally assaulted Umpire Connolly, he was fired out of the game.

The eighth finally brought the break in the monotonous row of horse-collars which decorated the Senators' score. McGuire opened with a hit, only to be forced by Gettman, Woods losing a chance for a double play. Wrigley's hit was safe, although McCormick's wonderful stop came near retiring him. Dineen flew to Thornton, whose great throw would have caught Gettman feet off third, but McCormick ran in to meet the ball and lost his man. Woods permitted Selbach's grounder to croquet through his legs unmolested and two runs scored.

Cripples' Final Score.

Gifts to Ryan and Everitt, followed by Lange's ripping double, scored one more run for Chicago in the eighth, and would have given more but Everitt loitered coming home behind Lange, and was tagged at the plate by Anderson's throw, relayed through Reitz. Anderson led the final rally of the Senators with a double, and after two men had gone out McGuire sent him home with a pretty single. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, lf.	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Everitt, 1b.	4	1	2	2	12	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lange, cf.	4	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Dahlen, ss.	3	1	2	3	2	6	1	0	0	0	0
Woods, ss.	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
McC'ck, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Thornton, rf.	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Connor, 2b.	3	1	1	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	2
Donahue, c.	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Callahan, p.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	8	12	17	27	14	2	1	5	1	7

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E	SB	BB	BE	LB
Selbach, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Reitz, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0
Anderson, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c.	4	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
McGuire, 1b.	4	0	2	2	11	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gettman, rf.	4	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Wrigley, ss.	3	1	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Dineen, p.	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	7	8	24	16	3	1	1	2	3

Chicago ....0 0 3 0 3 1 0 1 *— 8
Base hits....0 0 4 0 3 2 1 1 *—11
Washington ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1— 3
Base hits....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 2 2— 7

Place and date—Chicago, July 29. Attendance—1,100. Two-base hits—Lange [2], Dahlen, Anderson. Three-base hit—Connor. Sacrifice hit—Callahan. Double plays—Dahlen-Connor-Everitt, 2. Struck out—Dineen [2], Wrigley, Lange, Dahlen. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen. Umpires—Snyder and Conolly. Time of game—1:44.

Notes of the Game.

Kilroy and Weyhing are carded to do the pitching today.

Joe Campbell of the Washington Post is touring with the team.

Callahan was hit by a pitched ball in the eighth, but Snyder would not let him take his base.

Hillary Swaim, the "triple expansion" twirler of the Senators, is not with the team. He was sent to the dock for repairs.

Old Tom Kinslow, who used to be a marvel with the Brooklyns, has joined the Senators and is traveling with the team.

Sandow Mertes' leg is still weak and Thornton will continue to cover light until danger of a new injury to the leg is past.

Thornton made a beautiful running catch of Reitz's fly in the sixth. He scooped the ball while tearing in at full speed.

Dahlen robbed Farrell of a hit at the start of the second. He came in back of Callahan, scooped a slow bounder with one hand, and threw the heavyweight Adonis out.

Connor pivots beautifully in double plays. The rapid manner in which he relayed the ball from Dahlen to Everitt twice yesterday earned the cheers of the crowd.

Earl Wagner, speaking of Barney McCormick, says: "There is a lad who gets no newspaper puffing, but he is the best of them all. They talk about Collins and Wallace. This boy is as good a fielder as either, a better hitter in a tight place, and a better man on the bases."

Washington has added a new man to the pitching staff. Wagner has signed Rosey Webber, the old-timer, and will give him a trial. Webber was pitching ball when Kilroy was in kilts and has served in a half a dozen brush leagues. He owned the San Antonio team in the Texas league until the league broke.

Dahlen's break yesterday was inexcusable, even if he was safe. The game was safe and kicking could do no good. If he used the language which Connolly charges him with using he should be brought before the Brush board. If Connolly fails to bring him before the board he will only be giving another proof of his weakness and lack of courage. Connolly is a bad official. He worked with Tom Lynch long enough to be overbearing, but that does not excuse Dahlen.

Cleveland Wins and Ties.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27.—Two of the four games between Cleveland and Baltimore, transferred to this city from Cleveland, were played here today. Cleveland won the first game, and the second was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness, with the score a tie. The games were interesting and were hotly contested. Kelley was put out of the game by Umpire Andrews for disputing a decision. Attendance, 6,552. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	3	2	1	0	McGraw, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
Childs, 2b.	0	1	4	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	3	2	0	0
McKean, ss	0	0	3	2	1	Jennings, ss	1	1	1	1	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	0	5	1	1	Kelley, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Wallace, 3b	1	0	0	3	0	McGann, 1b	1	0	1	0	0
O'Connor, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Robinson, c	0	0	3	0	0
Blake, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	2	1	1	0
Criger, c.	1	2	9	2	0	Holmes, lf.	0	0	4	1	0
Powell, p.	1	0	1	1	1	Clarke, c-1b	0	1	9	0	0
Cuppy, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Hughes, p.	1	1	1	0	1
						McJames, p	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	6	10	27	10	3	Totals	5	10	27	9	1

Cleveland ....0 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—6
Baltimore ....1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hit—Demont. Sacrifice hit—Holmes. Stolen bases—Burkett, McKean, Wallace. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Baltimore, 7. Struck out—By Cuppy, 5; by Hughes, 1; by McJames, 2. Double plays—Criger-McKean; Powell-Tebeau-Childs. First on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Hughes, 5; off McJames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Powell, 2; by Cuppy, 1. Passed ball—Robinson. Time—2:25.

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	3	1	1	0	McGraw, 3b	1	0	3	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	5	1	1	Keeler, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
McKean, ss	1	1	4	1	0	Jennings, ss	1	0	0	1	1
Tebeau, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Kelley, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Wallace, 3b	0	2	1	3	1	Hughes, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
O'Con'or, rf	1	1	2	1	0	Robinson, c.	0	0	8	0	1
Blake, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Demont, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0
Criger, c.	0	2	3	1	0	Holmes, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Clarke, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0
						Nops, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	3	10	24	11	2	Totals	3	7	24	5	3

Cleveland ....0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—3
Baltimore ....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Stolen base—McGraw. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Baltimore, 10. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Nops, 6. Double plays—Childs-Tebeau; O'Connor-McKean. First on balls—Off Jones, 5; off Nops, 2. Umpires—Lynch and Andrews. Time—2:20.

New York, 12; Louisville, 8.

Louisville, Ky., July 29.—After winning eight straight games the Colonels fell down before the Giants today. Altrock lasted but one inning. Score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	3	5	0	0	Van H'n, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Hoy, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	3	3	0	0	1
Decker, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	1	1	3	1	G. Davis, ss	2	1	1	4	1
H. Da's, 1b.	1	2	12	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0	Doyle, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Cling'n, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	Hartm'n, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
Kittridge, c	1	1	2	3	0	Grady, c.	2	2	4	0	0
Altrock, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Seymour, p.	0	1	1	4	1
*Dexter	0	1	0	0	0						
Magee, p.	0	0	0	2	0						
†Powers	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	8	10	27	14	1	Totals	12	15	27	15	3

*Batted for Altrock in first. †Batted for Magee in ninth.

Louisville ....6 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0— 8
New York ....3 0 2 1 0 0 3 2 1—12

Two-base hits—Dexter, Wagner, Kittridge, Gleason. Three-base hits—Clarke, Grady, Hartman. Home runs—Grady, H. Davis. Stolen bases—Wagner, Tiernan [3], Van Haltren, G. Davis, Hartman. First on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Magee, 4; off Seymour, 6. Struck out—By Magee, 2; by Seymour, 4. Double play—G. Davis-Gleason-Joyce. Hit by pitched balls—Hoy, Ritchey. Passed balls—Grady, 2. Time—2:30. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—Pittsburg won by the daring base running of Donovan and McCreery and Hoffer's good work in the box. Both teams did nice field work. Attendance, 1,000. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Donovan, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Cooley, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
McCre'y, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	Dougl's, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
McCa'y, lf.	0	3	5	0	0	Deleha'y, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Bower'an, c	0	0	5	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Padden, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1	McFarl'd, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	0	3	4	0	Lauder, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Hoffer, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	2	7	0
Gardner, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	Fifield, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	3	7	27	12	1	Totals	1	6	24	12	0

Pittsburg ....0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 *—3
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Donovan, Lajoie. Stolen bases—McCreery, McCarthy. Double plays—Padden-Ely-O'Brien [2]. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 2; off Fifield, 2. Struck out—By Hoffer, 3; by Fifield, 4. Time—1:35. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.

Cincinnati, O., July 29.—Both Dammann and Dunn were hit hard today. The Reds' hits, however, were mostly made with two out, while sensational fielding prevented the visitors from scoring more runs. Attendance, 2,460. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
McPhee, 2b.	0	2	3	4	0	Griffin, cf.	0	1	6	1	0
Smith, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Corco'n, ss.	2	2	3	8	0	Hall'an, 2b.	0	1	1	4	1
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	13	0	0	Sheckard, lf	2	3	2	0	2
Irwin, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Magoon, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Miller, rf.	1	2	3	0	0	La Ch'e, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Steinfe't, cf	0	1	1	0	1	Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Peitz, c.	0	1	2	2	1	Ryan, c.	1	2	1	1	0
Dammann, p	0	1	0	2	0	Dunn, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	6	14	27	19	2	Totals	5	13	24	10	3

Cincinnati ....0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 *—6
Brooklyn ....0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—5

Two-base hits—McPhee, Corcoran, Ryan. Three-base hit—La Chance. Stolen base—Smith. Double plays—McPhee-Corcoran; Beckley-Corcoran; McPhee-Beckley; Griffin-Shindle. First on balls—Off Dammann, 2; off Dunn, 1. Struck out—By Dammann, 1. Time—1:30. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

No Game at St. Louis.

The St. Louis-Boston game was postponed on account of wet grounds.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	54	31	.635	Columbus	45	37	.548
St. Paul	52	36	.590	Detroit	34	51	.400
Kansas City	51	37	.579	St. Joseph	29	49	.371
Milwaukee	52	38	.577	Minneapolis	26	61	.298

Minneapolis, Minn., July 29.—The Indians hammered Phillipi with ease. In the fifth McFarland brought in two men on a home run. Scott let down in the sixth and allowed four hits. Score:

Minneapolis ....0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0—4 6 4
Indianapolis ....0 0 0 1 3 0 1 1 0—6 11 2

Batteries—Phillipi and Frary; Scott and Lynch.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 29.—Wright's inexcusable muff of an easy ball permitted two runs to score, and gave the game to the visitors today. Score:

St. Joseph ....0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—3 13 2
Columbus ....1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2—6 12 1

Batteries—Fisher and McCauley; Wolters and Buckley.

St. Paul, Minn., July 29.—The St. Paul team had an off day today, their all-round work being poor. Taylor pitched splendidly at critical times. Score:

St. Paul ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0— 3 12 3
Milwaukee ....0 0 1 2 0 5 1 1 1—11 12 2

Batteries—Fricken and Spies; Taylor and Speer.

Interstate League.

Grand Rapids, 1; Mansfield, 0.
Fort Wayne, 1; Toledo, 0.
Dayton, 5; Youngstown, 4.

RECORDS CUT AT CLEVELAND.

Kentucky Union and Grace Hastings Clip the Mark to Wagon—Fast Heat by The Abbott.

Cleveland, O., July 29.—Record breaking marked the close of the banner grand circuit meeting, as record clipping had signalized the opening. This afternoon the world's record to wagon was broken twice, first by Kentucky Union, who went under the mark established by the Village Farm stallion The Abbott a second and a half, and by Grace Hastings, who lowered the mark to 2:09¼, half a second below even the unrecognized clip of Elloree.

In the first race, the 2:10 trot, continued over from the day before, The Abbott, with Geers in the sulky, traveled the fastest heat trotted this year, the fastest trotted on the Glenville track in two seasons, cut the world's record for 5-year-old geldings from 2:09¼ to 2:08¼, and went three heats that formed the fastest race trotted this season, robbing Mattie Patterson of her recently gained glory.

The 11,000 people who packed the stand not only witnessed a breaking of turf records, but they saw four of the greatest races ever bunched together on a grand circuit course. Smashing four records in a race won by straight heats was a wonderful achievement, yet that was what The Abbott did in the 2:10 trot. Pilot Boy was the only real competitor of The Abbott. Three times he had what appeared to be a "cinch" on the heat, but The Abbott always managed to push his nose under the wire first. Anne Lee and John Nolan won the 2:19 pace and 2:14 trot with comparative ease.

There were seven starters in the 2:05 pace, and Bumps and Anaconda were played to win, but Anaconda took the race after losing the third and fourth heats to Frank Bogash. Anaconda was beaten only a head in the third, and in the fourth heat he was pocketed on the last turn and could not help himself. The trial miles by Kentucky Union and Grace Hastings to beat the wagon record made by The Abbott were fine exhibitions. Summary:

2:10 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

The Abbott, b. g., by Chimes [Geers]....1 1 1
Eagle Flannigan, b. g. [Hudson]....4 2 2
Pilot Boy, g. g. [Mell]....2 3 4

Dan Cupid, Rilma, also started.

Time—2:08¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

2:19 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Anne Lee, b. m., by Alfred G. [Hudson].1 5 1 1
Evangeline, rn. m. [McLaughlin, Saunders]....3 1 2 6
Silver Hal, rn. s. [McDermott]....2 2 3 2

William Harold, Harry Woodbine, Don Sphinx also started.

Time—2:12¼; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:14¾.

2:14 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Dione, b. m., by Eros [McHenry]....1 1 1
Wilbur, br. g. [Hilgert]....4 2 4
Red Bee, b. g. [D. Wilson]....2 4 5

Cedacalla, Mediumwood, Black Silk, Al Rich, Hastings, Courier, Thorn, Mountaineer, John Nolan, also started.

Time—2:10¾; 2:12¾; 2:09¼.

2:05 class, pacing, purse $2,000:

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight [McHenry].1 1 2 4 1
Frank Bogash, br. s. [Bogash]....4 5 1 1 4
Ananias, b. s. [Keyes]....5 6 6 2 2

Bumps, Brightlight, Pearl Onward, William, Wallace, also started.

Time—2:04¾; 2:05¼; 2:05¼; 2:09¼; 2:09¼.

Trial heats to beat wagon record, 2:12¼, made by The Abbott at Hartford on July 4:

	¼.	½.	¾.	Mile.
Kentucky Union	:32	1:05	1:37¾	2:10¾
Grace Hastings	:33	1:06¾	1:38¼	2:09¼

Put-in-Bay Races.

Put-in-Bay, O., July 29.—[Special.]—The last of the Interlake Yachting association races were run in a light west wind over a course five miles to windward and return, once around. In the free for all event competing for the Hotel Victoria silver cup there were seven starters, Puritana, Toledo; Surprise, Detroit; Eva, Sandusky; Alice Enright, Toledo; Viking, Toledo; Vinco, Cleveland, and Jane, Cleveland. The finishes were made in the order named and the official time winners were: First, elapsed; second corrected—Puritana, 3:00:05 and 3:01:46; Surprise, 3:04:38 and same; Eva, 3:25:45 and 3:18:11; Alice Enright, 3:26:50 and 3:28:37. After a review of the fleet by Commodore A. I. McLeod tomorrow morning the boats start for home ports.

FIRST HONOR FOR JINKS.

DEFEATS T. C. M'DOWELL'S FAST FILLY SPIRITUELLE AT HARLEM.

Extra Weight and a Long Delay at the Post Tell Heavily on the Favorite—Found Wins from Eddie Burke and The Devil in a Mile Race—John Bright Cleverly Defeats Charlie Christy and Simon W. in the Last Event.

Favorites fared rather badly at Harlem yesterday, as only two of the first choices landed their races. The track was slow and lumpy after the heavy rain of the night before, and it was a question of what horses could do best in the slow going.

Starter Dwyer was arrested just as he was leaving the Grand Central Station on a charge of pool-selling, he said, and was delayed until the second race before he could resume his duties. Assistant Starter McKnight sent the first field away. It was a race at five and one-half furlongs for 2-year-old maidens, and there were thirteen in the bunch. They got away to a straggling start, and Prince Harry, the favorite, won easily. Vim and Vinegar assumed the lead and the Prince waited until in the stretch before he came to the front.

The surprise of the afternoon was the defeat of the fast filly Spirituelle in the third race, five-eighths of a mile, for 2-year-old fillies. T. C. McDowell's flyer was heavily backed at 7 to 10, as it was figured there was nothing in the race which could beat her. Conceding five pounds to Jinks, it was still believed she would have little trouble, but a delay of twenty minutes at the post told, and Jinks won handily, Spirituelle being whipped out.

Another overturning of calculations came in the second race. Alvarado II. was the pick at 9 to 5. The race was at a mile and a sixteenth, and Alvarado started out like a winner, leading for the greater part of the route. He went to pieces badly, however, at the finish, when Daisy F., who had assumed the lead coming into the stretch, went out and won, Prosecutor getting the place and Friar John the show. Alvarado was fourth.

The Devil and Eddie Burke were the pick in the fourth race, at a mile. The Devil was first choice, at 4 to 5, and Burke second, at 2 to 1. Found, who had not been much considered, made a runaway race of it, and, taking the head of the bunch early, led the way to the finish. As good as 6 to 1 was offered against her, but she played down to 4.

Afamada was never threatened in the fifth race and cantered away with the purse. With Burns up, she went out from the start. Locust Blossom, with light weight, made a hard race after the flying leader, but could not get near.

The last race of the day was an interesting one, in which three horses were contenders. John Bright, in at 93 pounds; Simon W., at 113; and Charlie Christy, at 106, composed the field. Simon W. was installed favorite, with John Bright second choice. Simon W. made the pace for three-quarters of a mile, when John Bright and Charlie Christy began fighting it out. Christy looked like the winner as the two horses came down the stretch, but Burns was unable to get speed enough out of his horse to keep ahead of the terrific rush made by John Bright, whose jockey, Everett, never made a move until straightened away into the stretch, when, with little urging, Bright passed the two easily. Burns and Turner accused each other of interfering all the way, but the judges paid no attention to it, as there was little evidence of it.

Harlem Summaries July 29.

Weather cloudy. Track heavy.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Prince Harry, 102 [Thorpe]	3^{1}	2^{1}	2^{1}	1^{nk}	1^{3}
5-1	Vim and V., 105 [N.Turner]	2½	1^{2}	1^{nk}	2^{10}	2^{3}
50-1	Numa, 100 [H. Williams]	1^{1}	3^{3}	4^{10}	3½	3^{4}

Time, 1:12¾. Air Blast, Flirtation, Defender II., Sun God, Anna Bright, White Pine, Major Eskridde, Nellie Fonso, The Crawfish, Cora Havill II., Oscar's Joy, Blue Lick finished as named. Becky Ban left at the post. Winner br. c., by Harry O'Fallon—Nyleptha. Post 10 minutes. Start straggling. Won easily; second cleverly; third and fourth driving. Prince Harry is a fair sort of a colt and had everything his own way.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4-1	Daisy F., 90 [J.Woods]	6^{nk}	2^{h}	2½	1½	1½
12-1	Prosecutor, 106 [Conley]	3½	3^{nk}	4^{3}	4^{6}	2^{2}
4-1	Friar John, 106 [Thorpe]	5½	5^{10}	3^{h}	3^{h}	3^{4}

Time, 1:52⅕. Alvarado II., Muskalonge, Martin K., Pete Kitchen finished as named. Start fair. Won easily; second hard ridden; third driving. Daisy F. galloped all the way. She was on the outside in the good going and well ridden throughout. This is a good filly and can run well either in heavy or fast going.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-old fillies, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Jinks, 110 [N. Turner]	4½	1½	1½	1½	1½
7-10	Spirituelle, 115 [T.Burns]	3^{nk}	2½	2^{2}	2^{4}	2^{6}
4-1	Tulla Fonso, 103 [Thorpe]	5½	4^{10}	3^{6}	3^{15}	3^{25}

Time, 1:04¼. Mendacious, Mistress Peg, Loyal Girl finished as named. Winner b. f., by Albert—Hoo Doo. Post 20 minutes. Start good. Won handily; second whipped out; third eased at the end after early punishment. At the weights and in the going Jinks was the best. She is certainly a good filly. Turner used her a lot at the post, but succeeded in getting away well and made every post a winning one. On the turn for home the boy on Jinks was laughing at Burns and let the filly loaf through the stretch. Spirituelle possibly has had too much of it. She seemed sour at the post and refused to break.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
9-2	Found, 90 [McNickels]	2^{h}	1^{1}	1½	1½	1½
2-1	Eddie Burke, 110 [T.Burns]	3^{h}	2^{h}	2^{4}	2^{6}	2^{3}
4-5	The Devil, 103 [Thorpe]	4^{h}	3^{10}	3^{25}	3^{30}	3^{30}

Time, 1:45¼. Apple Jack and Dousterswivel finished as named. Start good. Won hand ridden and out to the last ounce; second driving hard; third eased at the end. Found had all of her speed and made a runaway race of it, but was stopping badly at the end. Had Eddie Burke not been ridden close to the rail in the heavy going all the way he would have won. Burns had to keep him in this position or else pull up on the first turn.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
3-5	Afamada, 91 [T. Burns]	5½	1^{nk}	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{4}
15-1	Loc. Blossom, 87 [Knight]	3^{nk}	2^{4}	2½	2^{3}	2^{3}
20-1	Treopia, 105 [Everett]	4½	4½	3^{5}	3^{5}	3^{6}

Time, 1:17½. Babieca, Tally Ho, Florence Chance, and La Champagne finished as named. Start good. Won well in hand; second and third mildly driven. The race was a gift to Afamada.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 70 yards:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-1	John Bright, 93 [Everett]	2^{nk}	3	3	2½	1½
4-1	Ch. Christy, 106 [T.Burns]	3	2½	2½	1^{nk}	2½
15-20	Simon W., 113 [N.Turner]	1^{1}	1½	1^{h}	3	3

Time, 1:49¾. Won cleverly; the other two were driving. As the race was run John Bright was the best. He is a good colt and was well ridden. The track seemed to be to Bright's liking. Charlie Christie ran his usual honest race. He looked a sure winner on the stretch turn, but could not stall off John Bright's rush.

Today's Harlem Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, selling—La Champagne, 88 pounds; Marzella, 88; Bethlehem Star, 90; Fair Deceiver, 90; Daily Racing Form, 93; King's Highway, 93; Pug, 93; First Call, 93; Canova, 93; Borden, 96; Carrie F., 97; Millie M., 99; Summer Sea, 99; Ella Penzance, 99; The Tory, 104; Lucy Belle, 103; Osmon, 106.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Donna Rita, 100 pounds; Braw Lad, 100; Indra, 102; Three Bars, 103; Morte Fonse, 105; David Tenny, 107.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Cheval d'Or, 106 pounds; Andes, 106; Souchon, 110; Tulla Fonso, 110; Elsie G., 110; Mazie V., 110; Cathedral, 113; Gauntlet, 113; Galathee, 113; Frank Bell, 115; Espionage, 115; Greatland, 118.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, Oak Park Stakes, $1,000 added—St. Alfonses D., 105 pounds; Martha II., 105; Lady Ellerslie, 105; Al Fresco, 110; Pacemaker, 110; Goodrich, 110; Eddie Jones, 117; Traverser, 119.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Clotide, 105 pounds; Mary Black, 105; Traverser, 110; Imp, 112; Storm King, 117.

Sixth race, 1 mile and 100 yards, selling—Meddler, 101 pounds; Reuben Rowett, 102; Swordsman, 102; Bishop Reed, 102; Muskalonge, 104; Moncreith, 104; Pepper, 104; Cherry Leaf, 106; Paul Kauvar, 108; Bing Binger, 108; Topmast, 109; Boanerges, 112.

Seventh race, ¾ mile, selling—Hindoonet, 93 pounds; Eleanor Holmes, 92; Easter Eve, 97; Tit for Tat, 99; Sybaris, 101; Sidonian, 102; Primate, 103; St. Alfonses D., 103; Cyclone II., 104; Cash Day, 104; Tartarian, 105.

JOCKEY TOD SLOAN RELEASED.

He Is No Longer Under Contract to Fleishmann, and Has Made No Engagement for the Future.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 29.—[Special.]—Two of the five events were closely contested today, the other three being easily won. The first race resulted in a neck victory for Ways and Means, owned by Mrs. Byron McClelland, and ridden by Willie Martin. He opened at 5 and was backed down to 4 and 3½ by the Kentucky contingent. Sugden, the favorite, R. Williams up, led to the last furlong, where Clawson brought up A. N. B. Fifty yards from the finish A. N. B. looked a winner. Then Martin came along with a hurricane rush and got his mount in front in the closing strides. A. N. B. pulled up lame. He faltered at the end and beat Sugden only a head.

The second race, a mile, for 3-year-old fillies, was only exercise for Buela, formerly Lou Bramble. There was considerable play on Lillian Belle. Saratoga led into the stretch and then stopped. Buela then took command and galloped in. Lillian Belle was also eased the last sixteenth.

"Pittsburg Phil" and Walter Keys played Peat hard for the third race. They took 3 to 5 against their money. Athamas was also well supported at 7 to 5. The race was run just to suit the speedy Peat and he was beaten. Willie Martin was in front all the way with Athamas. In the stretch Williams brought up the favorite and a furious drive ensued, Athamas winning by a neck. Athamas is owned by R. T. Wilson Jr., brother-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. Occasionally Mr. Wilson bets heavily.

Mr. Clay made a show of the other 2-year-olds in the fourth race, five furlongs. Cash Sloan held him in the rear to the stretch, then sent him to the front to win, cantering.

John McCafferty pulled off a good thing in the fifth race, a selling affair of six and a half furlongs. He entered Lexington Pirate, backed him, rode him, and won by five open lengths. There was some 20 and 15 against Lexington Pirate, but McCafferty's commissioners placed most of their money at 10 and 8. Going to the post, McCafferty took the long route to the post to limber his crippled mount. The evident soreness of the horse caused frequent comment and some predictions were made that he would never get to the starting gate. But when the flag went down Lexington Pirate went to the front and the race was never in doubt.

Tod Sloan is no longer under contract to Mr. Fleischmann. For a week Sloan has been trying to get his release. He was to ride Hamburg in the Brighton Cup tomorrow and the stable wished him to return here and ride Irish Reel in the Kearney Stakes. An amicable settlement was made this afternoon, and Sloan goes to New York tonight to ride Hamburg. Sloan has as yet made no engagement for the future. After he had been released he and Sydney Paget had several conferences and a contract may be closed in a few days. The Fleischmann Stable will have a call on Sloan for the Futurity.

Riley Grannan is here, but does not attend the races, being under the ban at Jockey club tracks. Just outside the main entrance to the track there is a poolroom. There Grannan and Charlie Quinn play the foreign races and from there send in commissions to the local ring.

Saratoga summaries, July 29:

Weather clear. Track deep and dusty.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Ws. and Ms., 115 [W.M'rtin]	7	5^{h}	6½	6½	1^{nk}
7-2	A. N. B., 115 [Clawson]	6	6½	5^{1}	2^{1}	2^{h}
3-1	Sugden, 115 [R.Williams]	3	2^{1}	2½	1½	3^{3}

Time, 1:04. Colonel Tenny, Last Time, Tranquil, Effort, and Menu finished as named. Winner b. c., by Bermuda—Lisric. Start good. Won in a hard drive; second and third also driving. Ways and Means, off badly, saved ground on the stretch turn. Martin rode the strongest finish.

Second race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Buela, 120 [C. Sloan]	1	2^{1}	2^{3}	1½	1^{3}
7-5	Lillian Bell, 108 [W.Martin]	3	4	3½	2^{2}	2^{3}
15-1	Saratoga, 108 [Clawson]	4	1^{2}	1^{2}	3^{6}	3^{6}

Time, 1:43⅕. Bardella also ran. Won easily; second the same. Buela was best and came away easily in the stretch. Saratoga had speed for six furlongs.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
7-5	Athanas, 107 [W.Martin]	3	1½	1½	1½	1^{h}
8-5	Peat, 116 [R.Williams]	2	3^{h}	3½	2^{3}	2^{5}
30-1	Valid, 104 [Gray]	1	3	4	3^{4}	3^{3}

Time, 1:51½. Squan also ran. Post 4 minutes. Start good. Won in a drive; second also driving. Athanas had a lot of speed. Peat was under a pull to the stretch turn and was hard ridden the last furlong.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Mr. Clay, 110 [C. Sloan]	3	4	3	1^{1}	1½
5-1	Galahad, 103 [Barrett]	4	1^{h}	2½	2½	2^{2}
6-1	Water Girl, 105 [Irving]	1	3½	4	4	3^{3}

Time, 1:03¾. Diva also ran. Winner br. c., by Darebin—Miss Clay. Start good. Won easily; second the same. Mr. Clay galloped over the others in the stretch. Galadad ran a fair race.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Lex. Pirate, 118 [McCaff'ty]	1	1^{1}	1½	1^{3}	1^{4}
6-1	Bon Ino, 113 [R.Williams]	5	2^{h}	3^{h}	2^{1}	2^{h}
6-1	Damocles, 115 [Clawson]	6	5^{1}	7	4^{1}	3½

Time, 1:22¾. Marsian, Charentus, Hanlon, Organ Pilot, Aratoma, Oxnard, and Plutarch finished as named. Start good. Won easily; second and third driving. Lexington Pirate had speed, but McCafferty kept hustling him all the way. Marsian closed strong after being outrun the first part. Damocles is good. Aratoma quit in the stretch.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

First race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds—Mazie O., 110 pounds; Orderlette, 117; Flavius, 113; Diminutive, 105; Chrysaor, 100; Tyran, 97.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds—Bangle, 104 pounds; Glonine, 104; McAllister, 104; Handpress, 104; Ben Hadad, 104; Deerfoot, 101; Hurly Burly, 99.

Third race, 1¼ miles—Havoc, 112 pounds; Sir Vassar, 112; Estaca, 112; Premier, 112; Squan, 109; Poetess, 107; George B. Cox, 100.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, Kearney Stakes—Maceo, 125 pounds; Premier, 115; Tragedian, 115; Gotham, 115; Domitor, 115; Irish Reel, 114; Hanlon, 112; Dr. Black, 104.

Fifth race, 1½ miles, hurdle—Falsecraft, 142 pounds; Governor Budd, 142; Marble, 149; Right of Way, 146; Hurry Up, 136; Plutarch, 135.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., July 29.—The going was sloppy today at the Fair Grounds. Two favorites and three well played choices won.

First race, selling, 1 mile—Miss Lizzie, 89 pounds [Frost], 11 to 2 and 2 to 1, won; Alma Glyn, 102 [J. McDonald], 9 to 5, second; The Planet, 107 [Southard], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Harrie Floyd, Veloce, Xarina, and Lady Chance also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Rowland Duett, 102 pounds [Southard], 3 to 1 and 10 to 1, won; Joe o'Sot, 105 [Booker], 15 to 1, second; Springtime, 103½ [Rutter], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½. Jim Hogg, Hazard, Judge Debouse, Gold Top, Moralist, and Practitioner also ran.

Third race, selling, for 2-year-olds, 5½ furlongs—Our Nellie, 102 pounds [Gilmore], 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Pat Cleburne, 102 [Rutter], 13 to 10, second; Lafayette, 103 [J. McDonald], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:12½. Rainmaker, Joe Doughty, Henry Wolfer, Lucinda B., W. C. Daly, and Tululah B. also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Wiggins, 100 pounds [J. McDonald], 4 to 5 and out, won; Helen H. Gardner, 103 [Snell], 9 to 5, second; Nora S., 94 [W. Miller], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:25¼. Frank Wagner, School Girl, Terramie, Skink, and Annie Cook also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Zamar II., 103 pounds [J. McDonald], 3 to 4 and out, won; Can Galop, 111 [Snell], 6 to 1, second; Lorrania, 104 [Lines], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:18¼. The Navy, Clara Bauer, Scribe, Merry Monarch, Little Billee, Lady Gray, and Bob White also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Bequeath, 103 pounds [Lines], 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Lady of the West, 101 [J. McDonald], 3 to 2, second; Howitzer, 91 [Frost], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:47½. Laura May, Flora G., Lord Neville, and Ethel L. also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 7 furlongs, for 3-year-olds—Allie B., Little Sallie, Reefer, 90 pounds; Verify, Wolford, Ordaga, 92; B. H., 97; Rebel Jack, 100; Gypceiver, 102.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, selling—Connie Lee, 93 pounds; Mamie G., Minerva, Percita, 95; Leaseman, Ransom, Fresco, King Elkwood, 97; Gomez, Prince of India, Maddalo, 98; Plantation, Lula Fry, H. H. Gardner, 99; Marquise, 103.

Third race, 6 furlongs, for 2-year-olds and upward—Mona B., 82 pounds; Rose Ash, 95; Be True, 104; Genua, 107; Clarence B., 110; Chancery, 113; Leo Planter, 121.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Schiller, 90 pounds; Elkin, 93; Laureate, 96; Basquil, 104; Crocket, 105.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, special weights—Miss Marion, 81 pounds; Belle of Memphis, 101; The Chemist, 117.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, handicap—Miss Verne, 89 pounds; Aquinas, 90; Horse Shoe Tobacco, 102; David, 104; Gibraltar, 112.

Seventh race, 1 mile—Ed Gartland II., 91 pounds; Pinochle, Mystery, 94; Belle Bramble, Kisme, Fireside, 102; Mrs. Bradshaw, 104; Jack of Hearts, Dan Huger, 107; Cochina, Jim Henry, Sunburst, 109.

Brighton Beach Results.

New York, July 29.—A heavy track killed the chances of the favorites at Brighton Beach today and all but one fell by the wayside, this being Dutch Skater, a lukewarm favorite, who took the third event from Banquo II. by two lengths. Summary:

First race ¾ mile, selling—Buffoon, 108 pounds [Doggett], 5 to 1, won; Decide, 108 [Hamilton], 3 to 1, second; Woodranger, 107 [E. James], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¾. Billali, Athy, Field Lark, Set Fast, Red Spider, Our Breezy, The Cad, Tenpin, Adaxus, and All Over also ran.

Second race, ⅝ mile, selling—Passaic, 106 pounds [Songer], 10 to 1, won; Subject, 103 [O'Connor], 3 to 1, second; Tender, 109 [Doggett], 1 to 2, third. Time, 1:03¾. Hop Scotch, Earline, and Klondike Queen also ran.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Dutch Skater, 116 pounds [Collins], even, won; Banquo II., 116 [Taral], 2 to 1, second; Lansdale, 113 [Lewis], 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:12.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Freelance, 112 pounds [Doggett], 5 to 1, won; Bannock, 126 [Songer], 9 to 10, second; Whistling Con, 114 [Taral], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:56¼. Jefferson also ran.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Jack Point, 126 pounds [Songer], 3 to 1, won; Dan Cupid, 109 [O'Leary], 5 to 1, second; Chorus Boy, 109 [Hamilton], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Helen Thomas and Dr. Fitzsimmons also ran.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Rotterdam, 112 pounds [O'Leary], 9 to 2, won; Continental, 1?? [Taral], even, second; Maximo Gomez, 97 [Songer], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¼. Tinkler and Doggett also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 1¼ miles—Nedgid, Abingdon, Birgen, Leo Lake, 116 pounds each; Gun Metal, 104; Ella Daly, 102.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Life Guard, The Gardener, Rusher, Taskmaster, Muggins, Froshinn, 112 pounds each; Lady Meddlesome, Seraphie, Fulminate, 100 each.

Third race, selling, 1 mile—Burlesque, 108 pounds; Ben Ronald, 107; Leo Lake, 103; Endeavor, 101; Merlin, 98; Charagrace, Frohman, 91 each; Ruby Lips, 89.

Fourth race, high weight handicap, ¾ mile—Peep o'Day, 140 pounds; Lambent, 127; Leedsville, Lennep, 123 each; Tripping, 119; Blue Devil, 118; Hanwell, 115; Murillo, Frohman, 112 each; St. Nicholas, 111; Lady Marian, 110; Chenille, 107; Fleeting Gold, 105.

Fifth race, Brighton cup, 2¼ miles—Howard Mann, Master James, 133 pounds each; Ogden, 130; Hamburg, 112.

Sixth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Lady Meddlesome, 109 pounds; Mark Miles, 106; Matanzas, 105; Lepida, 103; The Gardener, 104; Ben Viking, Cormorant, 102 each; Tut Tut, Ninety Cents, 99 each.

Seventh race, handicap, steeplechase, short course—Olindo, 157 pounds; Beaufort, 148; Trillion, Forget, 147 each; Rheinstrom, 142; Baby Bill, 136; El Cid, 135.

Garfield Park Matinee Races.

Three races are on the program for the West Side Driving association matinée at Garfield Park this afternoon. The free-for-all pace has the following horses entered: Steele Prince, 2:07¾; Wesley R., 2:10, and Miss Maymo, 2:12¼. The 2:25 class, mixed, will have a good-sized field of starters, among the number being Robin Wilkes, Maud Downing, Little Wonder, and Ballidan. The owner's race has filled with a good lot of horses. The first race will be called at 2 o'clock, and horses must be ready at that hour.

Chinook Takes Warsaw Stakes.

London, July 29.—At today's racing of the Goodwood meeting the Lorillard-Beresford stable's brown filly Chinook won the Nassau Stakes for 3-year-olds. Eight horses ran, of which Sir J. Blundell Maple's Nun Nicer was second and the Duke of Westminster's Orpah third.

Hicks Wins the Trophy.

The bird shooting match betwteen T. P. Hicks of the Garfield Gun club and A. C. Paterson of the Eureka Gun club for the Chicago challenge trophy at Watson Park yesterday was won by Hicks, who succeeded in grassing the entire twenty-five birds, which with a handicap of two made twenty-seven in all. Mr. Paterson grassed twenty-four out of the twenty-five birds, and will be obliged to relinquish the trophy to Hicks.

National Circuit Scores.

Baltimore, Md., July 29.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Albert Mott of the L. A. W. Racing board:

The following is the score in the national championship: Arthur Gardiner, 63; Cooper, 43; Bald, 33; Major Taylor, 28; O. L. Stevens, 21; Freeman, 12; McFarland, 11; Eaton, 10; Tom Butler, 9; Kimble, 9; Mertens, 8; Bowler, 7; Fred Sims, 5; Dr. Brown, 5; Jaap Eden, 4; Becker, 4; Nat Butler, 3; Karl Kaser, 3; Tabourette, 3; C. M. Bly, 2; Hills Jr., 2; Kiser, 2; Watson Coleman, 1.

FORBES WINS HIS MATCH.

DEFEATS COLLINS, WESTERN TENNIS CHAMPION, AT LAKE FOREST.

Harvard Man Plays in Fine Style and Takes Victory from the Local Expert—Bond and Collins Fall Before the Skill of Fischer and Forbes in Doubles, the Westerners Showing a Reversal of Form Over Their Game at the Kenwood Country Club.

Several surprises were the result of the play in the tennis tournament at the Onwentsia club yesterday afternoon. Champion Collins went down before Forbes, the Harvard man, in straight sets, while in doubles Bond and Collins lowered their colors before Fischer and Forbes, whom they had defeated in straight sets in the Western tournament. The tennis was the best that has been seen in the West this year.

As the result of the singles Bond will meet Forbes today in the finals of the singles. In the round robin doubles Ward and Davis lead with one victory and no defeats. Fischer and Forbes and Wrenn and Chase come next with one won each and as many lost, while Bond and Collins bring up the rear with one lost and no victories.

This afternoon Ward and Davis will meet Fischer and Forbes, and Wrenn and Chase will line up against Bond and Collins. Besides these two matches, there still remains to be decided the final set of the match between Bond and Collins and Ward and Davis, each team having won a single set on Thursday.

The match between Collins and Forbes was the first to be decided yesterday. The Harvard man was at his best, and from the back of the court played a game that was too much for the active and accurate champion. The Easterner's placing and headwork, together with his steadiness, finally won out, 6—4, 6—3.

Another single match of exceptional interest was that between Bond and Fischer, in which the former won, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3. Fischer started in with a rush, and before Bond had struck his gait had won the first set without much trouble. The second set was close and long drawn out, but the Western man finally won. The third and deciding set went to the same man rather more easily, and the match was won.

A curious reversal was the victory in doubles of Fischer and Forbes over Bond and Collins. The Eastern men, however, fought their way to victory, 6—2, 6—3. They placed and drove beautifully and gave no indication of the ragged game they have been known to put up at times. Bond and Collins played well, but they were on the defensive most of the time and could not stem the tide. Collins still tries to cover too much of the court.

Ward and Davis were off in their game against Wrenn and Chase, nor were the latter men playing in as good form as when they won from Fischer and Forbes the initial day of the tournament. Ward and Davis managed to pull out, 6—4, 6—4. Summaries:

Singles, semi-final round—Bond beat Fischer 2—6, 8—6, 6—3. Forbes beat Collins 6—4, 6—3.

Doubles—Ward and Davis beat Wrenn and Chase 6—4, 6—4.

Fischer and Forbes beat Bond and Collins 6—2, 6—3.

Evanston Tennis Tourney.

Robert Holabird and Malcolm Ewen will meet at tennis this afternoon to decide the championship of the Evanston Country club. Ewen won the final match of the tournament yesterday afternoon with Don De Golyer. Summary:

Singles—Second round—D. De Golyer defeated Towne, 6—3, 6—1.

Semi-final round—D. De Golyer defeated Wilson 6—2, 3—6, 7—5. Ewen defeated T. Lord, 6—2, 6—3.

Final round—Ewen defeated D. De Golyer, 6—0, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles—Second round—Armsby and Towne defeated Wilson and Ewen, 0—6, 6—1, 6—4.

SMITH AWARDED THE FIGHT.

"Mysterious Billy" Outpoints George Green in a Twenty-five Round Bout in New York.

New York, July 29.—After a hard fight, which lasted twenty-five rounds, "Mysterious Billy" Smith was given a decision over George Green of California at the Lenox Athletic club tonight. Smith was the stronger and better throughout the fight, and outfought and outpointed his opponent in every round. Smith's work at close quarters was good. Green received a severe hammering and bore it manfully. He was wonderfully game and had no excuses to offer when the fight was over. He declared that he was heavier when he met and defeated Smith at Carson City, immediately after the Fitzsimmons-Corbett contest, and said he was stronger then than now. As the men retired to their corners there were loud cries of "Smith," "Give it to Smith," and Referee White decided in Smith's favor. Announcer Harvey told the spectators that the referee had given the decision to Smith on points.

WANTS CORBETT-M'COY FIGHT.

Cheektowago, a Suburb of Buffalo, Indorses the Bout Through Its Town Board.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 29.—[Special.]—Members of the Town board of Cheektowago met tonight and passed a resolution indorsing the Corbett-McCoy fight and inviting the Hawthorne club to hold the contest there. This is considered a great victory for the promoters of the contest and will probably go a long way towards removing the obstacles in the way of the match. Cheektowago is a suburb of Buffalo.

Today's Cricket Games.

After a period of rest occasioned by the tournament of the Northwestern Cricket association the local teams engaged in the Walker Cup series will this afternoon resume hostilities. At Fullerton avenue the Pullman eleven will meet that of St. George, and as the home club will be able to present a strong aggregation it is hopeful of being able to administer a defeat to the many time champions. At Parkside the Chicago club will entertain the Wanderers. In the President's Cup competition the games scheduled are as follows: Pullman II. and St. George at Pullman; Wanderers A and Ridgeland B at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue; Ridgeland A and Chicago II. at Ridgeland, and St. Lawrence and La Grange at Washington Park. Games begin at 2 o'clock.

Cricketers to Go to Canada.

A team from the Wanderers' Cricket club will visit Canada in the latter part of August. Games will be played in London, Chatham, Hamilton, and Toronto. The Montreal Amateur Athletic association has extended an invitation to the local players to visit them, and if suitable arrangements can be made the Chicago men will play in that city and also in Ottawa. A meeting of the Executive committee of the Chicago Cricket association will be held on Tuesday to make arrangements for the visit of Warner's English team in October.

Ravenswood Cycle Races.

At the Ravenswood Athletic Field this afternoon there will be a quarter, half, mile, and two mile contest by each of the following cycling clubs: Lake View, Monitor, Ravenswood, Y. M. C. A., Garden City, Lincoln, and Chicago Turngemeinde. Over 200 entries have been filed for these North Division champion races.

Woodlawn's Road Race Today.

The annual road race of the Woodlawn Cycling club will be held this afternoon, the course being from Pullman to the clubhouse. The race will start at 4 o'clock.

Golf Events for Today.

At the Glen View Golf club this afternoon twelve of the home players will meet a like number from the Chicago Golf club. Match play will govern the contest. At the Exmor club the second round of the mixed foursome match will be played.

FRAWLEY GUILTY OF HOMICIDE.

North Side Saloonkeeper to Go to Chester Penitentiary for Killing John Cromie.

A jury in Judge Waterman's court yesterday found John F. Frawley guilty of shooting and killing John Cromie, a porter in his saloon, 235 North Clark street, on Aug. 4, 1897. On a plea of guilty all the evidence was heard two months ago, when Frawley pleaded insanity. Under the law a Judge cannot send an insane criminal to the Chester Penitentiary on a plea of guilty, so a jury heard the evidence.

Hennig Refused a New Trial.

Judge Chetlain yesterday refused to grant a new trial in the case of William R. Hennig and others, recently convicted on the charge of keeping a "bucket-shop," except in the cases of Harry Flanders and T. Burch, two of the employés. A motion was made for an arrest of judgment. It was continued until Aug. 31.

Kaiser to Conduct Service at Olivet.

During his stay in Jerusalem the Kaiser has arranged to conduct an outdoor service on the Mount of Olives.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

There is considerable gossip on the street regarding a conspiracy case which may soon be made against a number of prominent fire insurance adjusters and a number of carpenters who make a specialty of repairing buildings which have been damaged by fire. The intimation is that by these parties acting together the insurance companies have been defrauded to a considerable extent. The awards by the adjusters have been made sufficiently large, it is asserted, to cover an exorbitant profit to the contractors, who in turn have divided these profits back with the adjusters.

The appointment of a stamping secretary at Sioux Falls, S. D., has concluded the rate war existing there for nearly a year. One of the conditions imposed upon the agents who have been out of line is that all policies written since Oct. 30 at cut rates shall be taken up and replaced at tariff. The cuts in many instances run as high as 60 per cent.

The Chicago Underwriters' association held its patrol service meeting yesterday morning. An appropriation of $65,000 was voted for the maintenance of the city patrol and $5,000 for the Stock-Yards patrol. The latter appropriation is made contingent on an equal appropriation by the packers.

The Fire Insurance company of the County of Philadelphia has filed its annual statement with the Minnesota department and will soon be ready to do business in the State. It has established a Northwestern department at Minneapolis and appointed C. W. Kibbee general agent.

Frank R. Thompson, counter man in the office of R. W. Hosmer & Co., after Aug. 1 will act as insurance man for Swift & Co. He succeeds Frank D. Rogers, who has held the position for several years. Mr. Rogers will have a connection with Hosmer & Co. as a solicitor or broker.

Chattanooga premiums for the first half of the year are 16 2-3 per cent greater than for the corresponding period last season. This is a percentage of increase which Chicago agents would like to be able to report.

The Kentucky and Tennessee association has been called upon to investigate charges that a number of Nashville agencies have been rebating on a large distillery risk.

Lansing, Mich., July 29.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Campbell reports that the total receipts of his department for the last year were $220,697. This was received from the following sources: From fire and marine insurance companies of other States and foreign countries, 3 per cent tax, $127,349; from life companies, 2 per cent tax, $86,419; from casualty and miscellaneous companies, $5,379.29; from assessment companies, $1,315; from all other sources, $234.89. The total expenditures of the department, including all salaries, were $13,728.

Mention is made of the enforced retirement during the year of more than a dozen companies organized under the act providing for the incorporation of benevolent companies, which were writing sick benefit and accident insurance, although the law did not authorize them to do so. The failure of numerous coöperative companies during the last six months, most of which have many thousands of dollars of unpaid losses, is noted.

During the year arrangements have been perfected for examining every Michigan company at least once each year, something never before attempted. This innovation has been brought about by materially increasing the force of examiners.

Commissioner Campbell pays his respects to Commissioner Fricke of Wisconsin, whose action in assessing Michigan companies a $300 license fee and requiring that it be paid for thirteen years past led to retaliatory measures being taken against Wisconsin companies. In referring to what Commissioner Fricke says in his recent report on this subject, Commissioner Campbell suggests that "it would be better to direct criticism inwardly and not attempt justification by insinuation against officers of other States who but follow a plain statutory duty."

New York, July 29.—[Special.]—The withdrawal of the Fire association of Philadelphia from this city until the conditions as to rates and brokerage are improved has occasioned no surprise, and will, it is said, find imitators. The next concern slated to withdraw also hails from Philadelphia.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Grain freights were without change, and a good business was done at 1 cent on corn to Lake Erie. Charters: To Buffalo—Venice, wheat; Plankinton, Williams, Hawgood, Tower, corn. To Erie—John F. Eddy, corn. To Port Huron—Sachem, corn at 1 cent.

CLEVELAND, O.—The coal freight market is in good shape. Lake Michigan tonnage is scarce at 25, and steamers that unload ore at ports east of Cleveland are going to Buffalo for cargoes. Vesselmen say that 30 cents must be paid from Ohio ports. The Lake Superior rate holds steady, and the ore freight market remains essentially the same.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights are active enough to take all tonnage, though the takings are not increasing. The Oceanica, first of the Lehigh Valley wooden boats to come out, loads tomorrow for Chicago, and all will be in commission by the end of next week. Charters: Olympia, Pasadena, Sheboygan; Queen of the West, Gawn, Starrucca, Chicago, 30; May Richards, Kenosha, 35.

Vessel Movements.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Yuma, Lake Erie.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—Raleigh, Sandusky.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Coal—Henry Johnson, John Owen, Duluth.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Armour. Cleared—Denver, Port Huron.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Rails—Adriatic, Duluth. Light—Trevor, Fritz, Duluth.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—Neshoto. Cleared—Coal—Thomas Sheldon, Duluth; Moore, Chicago.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Fedora, Kirby, Edwards, Golden Age, Uganda, Nicholas. Cleared—Light—Colby, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—John Hutchinson. Cleared—Coal—Forest City, schooner Brown, Marquette. Light—Griffin, Marquette.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Myles, Monteagle, Orion and consorts, Bannockburn and consort, Cuba, Empire State. Up—Arabian, Topeka, Averill.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Schroeder, 6 a. m.; Dahlia, 11; Ebenezer, 5 p. m.; Otis, 6. Up—Mills, 10 last night; A. B. C. F. M., 10 a. m.; Hickox, 5 p. m.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Checotah, Anderson. Cleared—Coralia, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Corona, Flint, Yakima, Heser, Lake Erie ports; Merrimac, Manhattan, Phenix, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Merrimac, Niko, Ketcham No. 2. Cleared—Mariposa, Maida, Two Harbors; Iron Duke, Iron City, Kingston; Sands, Tice, Manistee; Andrews, Port Huron; Manchester, Escanaba.

MARQUETTE, Wis.—Cleared—Chisholm, Columbia, La Salle, Continental, Grace Holland, Christie, Verona, Cleveland; Sonsmith, Toledo; Murphy, Buffalo; Ketcham, Presque Isle, Ashtabula; Wadena, Fairport; Kaliyuga, Conneaut; Fontana, Huron.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—H. Chisholm, Wolf, Quayle, City of Cleveland, Curry, Madden. Cleared—Coal—City of Cleveland, Duluth; America, Chicago; St. Lawrence, Helena, Brazil, Lewiston, Milwaukee; Swain, Lake Linden; Carpenter, Green Bay; Peterson, Portage.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Fulton, Krupp, Wotan, Hoyt and whalebacks, Iron Age and consort, Crete, Orinoco, Wilson and whaleback, North Star, Two Boyces, Hall and consorts, Langell, Arenac. Departed—Waldo, Oglebay, Sevona, Alva, Lake Erie, ore; Amazonas, Buffalo, grain; Yuma, Georger, Marshall, Two Harbors, light; Brickhead and consorts, Lake Erie, lumber; Nicol, Northern King, Milwaukee, Buffalo, flour.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Neilson, Whitworth, Kaliyuga, Fontana, 11 last night; Merida, 1 a. m.; Runnells, 1:40; Peshtigo, 2:30; Presque Isle, Schuck, 7; Algonquin, 8; China, 8:40; Norwalk, 9:30; Italia, 10; Adams, 11; Stephens, 12:30 p. m.; Athabasca, 1:30; Arizona, Plymouth, Scotia, Rees, Norton, 3; Kalkaska, 4; Gratwick [steel], 6:30; Gladstone, Martin, 7:30; Sitka, Yukon, 8:20; New York, Keating, Grandy, 9. Down—Tampa, 10:30 last night; Yale, Republic, Linden, 12:40 a. m.; Roby, Becker, 2:40; Siberia, 5:30; Onoko, 8; Penobscot, 9; Owen, Michigan, 10:20; Sauber, 1 p. m.; Mills, Knapp, Fitzhugh, 6; Wade, 9.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Havana and consort, 10:20 last night; Scranton, 11:20; Corona, Hopkins and consorts, 11:20; Buffalo, 1 a. m.; Tioga, 1:20; Rosemount and consort, 2:20; Crescent City, 2:50; Josephine and consort, 4:20; Coralia, 7:20; Folsom and consort, 9:30; Alaska [wooden], 9:40; Maytham, Manitou, 1 p. m.; London, 2:30; Linden, 3:50; Sturges, 4:10; Ketcham, Owen, 6. Down—Susquehanna, Farwell, Rutter, 10 last night; Marion, 11:10; German, 2 a. m.; Carter, 5:10; Westford and consort, 5:30; Kalkaska, 6:20; Wetmore and consort, 8:30; Manitou, 10:30; Pridgeon, 11:30; Charles Minch, 12:10 p. m.; Raleigh, Tokio, 1:30; City of Traverse, George Steele, 2; Prince, 3:50; Flower, Mecosta, Ashland, 6; Schuette, Escanaba, Mike Corry, 6:20; Mohawk, 8; Hesper, 8:40; Boston, 9:10. Wind north, light, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Keystone, 9 last night; Moore, 10:20; Fryer and consort, midnight; Pioneer, 1:30 a. m.; Mary Boyce, 2; Andaste, 4; Rhodes, Mather and consorts, 6; Corsica, Stone, 7; Wright, 7:10; Rappahannock and consort, 8:40; Gilchrist, 9; Harper, Tyrone, 9:40; Rose and barges, 10:15; Shenandoah, Algeria, 10:30; Spencer, Pennington, 11:30; H. J. Johnson, noon; Schuylkill, 1:40 p. m.; Paris, Stimson and consort, 8:30; Tuscarora, Sheldon and consort, 8:40; Gogebic and consort, 9:10. Down—Rochester, 9 last night; Carnegie, 9:20; Niagara [steel], Syracuse, 9:40; Starrucca, Tilley, 10; Luckey, 2 a. m.; Annie Laura and barge, Vega, 2:30; Watt, Bell, 4; Thew barge, 4:15; Parnell, 5:20; Wilhelm and consorts, 6; Ira Owen, 6:20; Inter-Ocean, Winslow, 9:30; Van Allen and barge, 9:40; Scott, Queen City, 10:30; Northwind, 11:40; Frontenac, 12:10 p. m.; Nyanza, Olympia, 12:40; Pease, Planet, 1; Cadillac, 2; Harlem, 2:30; Mariska and consort, McWilliams, 3:20; Iroquois, 3:30; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 5:20; Seneca, 6; Fairbairn, Thomas, Cambria, 6:20; Britannic, 6:40; Orr and consort, 7; P. Chamberlain and barges, Hadley, 8:40.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—R. C. Wente, M. Marshall, Manistee; Sachem, Alpena; G. C. Markham, Rapid River; Minerva, Muskegon; Westover, A. T. Bliss, Manistique; Parana, Vans Harbor; Desmond, Hattie, Ashland; R. Howlett, Otter Creek; M. F. Butters, Menominee; Jessie Winters, Muskegon; Evaline, Garth. Merchandise—Saranac, Buffalo. Coal—Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, Buffalo. Light—Rosedale, Kingston.

Cleared—Grain—T. Cranage, Erie; Nicaragua, Buffalo; Rosedale, Prescott. Light—Santa Maria, Duluth; Ella G., Toledo; J. Otis, Menominee; D. L. Filer, Vans Harbor; W. Wing, Manistee; C. Campbell, G. C. Markham, Milwaukee; Oak Leaf, Masonville; Minerva, Marinette; Four Brothers, Boyne City; Starlight, Mackinac Island.

It's a settled fact that no store in Chicago offers the bargains in gentlemen's fine neckwear that Chas. A. Stevens & Bros. do. Silk underwear at the price of cotton.

CORN BREAKS ON RAIN.

PRICES GO BACK ABOUT 1½ CENTS ON A "WET MAP."

Trade Still Large in Volume but Not Up to Aggregate of Transactions Earlier in the Week, When All the Crop Conditions Were Even Worse than They Are Now Reported to Be—Wheat Trading Principally Against Privileges and Prices Lower.

(Continued from ninth page.)

cember opened at 62⅝c, declined to 62¼c, reacted ¼c, declined to 61⅞c, where it closed. Cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 86@87c; No. 2 Northern, 8?c. Flour—Dull; first patents, $4.35@4.45; second patents, $4.20@4.30. Bran in bulk, $9.00@9.50; sacked, $10.00@10.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 69c bid; track, 70@72c; July, 68⅛c bid; August, 64¼c asked; September, 63⅛c bid; December, 63⅝c asked; No. 2 hard, cash, 67½@68c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 32⅛c asked; July, 31½c; September, 32⅛c; December, 32½c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 24c; track, 26c; July, 24c; September, 20⅛c; May, 23⅛c; No. 2 white, 30c. Rye, 45c. Flaxseed, unchanged, at 86c. Pork steady; mess, $9.25. Lard, better; prime, $5.17; choice, $5.27. Lead dull, $3.82@3.85. Spelter dull, $4.32½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 29.—Wheat—Slow, lower; No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 2, 62½@66c; No. 3, 60½@63c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 3, 68c; No. 2 spring, 60@62c; No. 3, 59@60c. Corn—Slow, lower; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3, 30½c. Oats—Slow; about steady; No. 2 white, old, 28c; new, 26. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 42c. Hay—Active, higher; choice timothy, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, $6.00@6.50; choice prairie, $5.50; No. 1, $5.00@5.25. Butter—Steady; separator, 13@14c; dairy, 13c. Eggs—Barely steady; fresh, 8½c.

TOLEDO, O., July 29.—Wheat—Lower, weak; No. 2 cash and July, 67c bid; September, 67c. Corn—Dull, lower; No. 2 red, 34c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed cash and July, 25c. Rye—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 43½c. Cloverseed—Active, easy; prime cash, $3.25; October, $3.75. Oil—Unchanged.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 29.—Close—Cash No. 1 hard, 78c bid; No. 1 Northern, 75c bid; No. 2 Northern, 70c bid; No. 1 hard, 78c bid; No. 1 Northern, 78c bid. Oats—Cash, 24¼@23¾c. Rye—No. 2, to arrive, 42c bid. Corn—No. 3, year, 3?c bid. Flax—Cash, 90c bid. Receipts of wheat were 2,039 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., July 29.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 75c; September, 64⅝c; December, 63⅝c. Oats—24¼@23¾c. Rye—42c. Barley—28c. Flax—90c; September, 89c. Corn—33c. Shipments—Wheat, 58,075 bu; corn, 40,000 bu. Receipts—Wheat, 21,873 bu; corn, 1,700 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—Turpentine—Firm, 25c. Resin—Firm; quote: A, B, C, $1.00; E, $1.05; F, $1.15; G, $1.30; H, I, $1.45; M, $1.50; N, $1.65; Wg, $1.80; Ww, $2.00.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Resin steady, 92½@97½c. Crude turpentine steady, $1.00, $1.50, $1.50. Tar quiet, $1.10.

PEORIA, Ill., July 29.—Corn—Inactive, lower; No. 2, 33c. Oats—Firm, active; No. 2 white, 25¾@26c. Whisky—Firm, basis of $1.25 for finished goods.

In the New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The market for dry goods shows an aggregate improvement today. The sales to visiting buyers are still restricted, but mail orders continue to cut a considerable figure in the daily business. In both cotton and woolen goods the prospects continue good. Print cloths show unusual activity, and this has added interest to the trading. Jobbers locally report a fairly well sustained trade, and reports from outside jobbers are also favorable. Staple cottons show continued quiet results except in brown sheetings and drill for export use. In these the demand is marked, the price situation being still a good one. Brown goods for domestic markets are not so active. Print cloths show more activity. Sales of 50,000 pieces, regulars, September delivery, at 2c, are reported, and other sales of large quantities are said to have taken place. Odd goods are scarcely as strong as heretofore. Printed fabrics are quiet and generally featureless. Ginghams strong.

Money on call easy, 1@1¼ per cent; last loan 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485@485¼ for demand, and at 483¼@483¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, 484½@485, and at 486@486¼. Commercial bills, 482½. Silver certificates, 58¼@59¼. Bar silver, 58⅛. Mexican dollars, 45¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds firm.

The total sales of stocks today were 207,900 shares, including 10,706 Atchison preferred, 3,043 Baltimore and Ohio, 6,260 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 17,834 Manhattan, 3,924 Metropolitan, 5,834 Rock Island, 4,645 St. Paul, 3,556 Union Pacific preferred, 3,230 Tobacco, 11,465 People's Gas, 40,055 Sugar, 17,175 Rubber, 5,077 do preferred.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Ball—152103—Mathias Schmidt vs. Webster Mfg. Co.; redocketed and on findg., $650, satisfied.—190658—Charles H. Mears et al. vs. August B. Wehrheim; by dflt., $295.20.—163766—Guy H. Bynum vs. W. C. Street Ry. Co.; on findg., $30, satisfied.—189180—Wladislaw Uminsky vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $2,150, satisfied.—185175—Josephine Pisarski vs. Same; on findg., $1,850.

Judge Gibbons—186855—Albert B. Nies vs. Searle & Hereth Co.; on findg., $150, satisfied.—148087—John F. Gill vs. Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.; on findg., $75, satisfied.—185267—J. F. Seiberling vs. E. W. Foster; by dflt., $1,219.74.

Decrees.

Judge Ball—4730—Perry vs. Wright; dec.—2400—Raffington vs. Matson; dec. appt. commrs.—4396—Trener vs. K. B. and L. A.; dec.—5126—Matthay vs. Matthay; dec.—188519—Phelps vs. Barker; dec. appt. commrs.—175636—Frank vs. Allen; def. dec.—1173—Costello vs. Costello; final dec.—185362—Arney vs. Arney; dec. div.—12135—Holst vs. Lintz; dec.—13281—Champion vs. Wickham; dec. sale.—13114—B. and M. B. and L. A. vs. Roberts; dec. sale.—12422—C. T. and T. Co. vs. Janowski; same.—11727—Nichols vs. Hoyt; def. dec.—11724—Same vs. Same; same.—11719—Same vs. Same; same.—106809—Phillips vs. Phillips; dec. div.—183491—Follerman vs. Follerman; same.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Ball—Emergency business.
Judge Tuley—8235.
Judge Gibbons—Emergency business.
Judge Willis—Motions for new trials.
Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Elections of course. 10 a. m.—Seventeenth Ward election contest.
Judge Batten—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Wheatley—County Court—General tax objections.
Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—No announcement.
Judge Hanecy—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—No announcement.
Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—3605 on trial.
United States Circuit Court—No announcements.

GREENWOOD MEN WILL VOTE.

Proposition to Incorporate the Village Will Be Decided by Ballots on Sept. 1.

Judge Carter yesterday received a petition for the incorporation of the village of Greenwood and fixed Sept. 1 as the day for the matter to be submitted to the residents for a vote. Some of the inhabitants of Mount Greenwood, which lies in the township of Worth, are not at all adverse to the sale of liquor in the vicinity, but the prohibition district of Morgan Park is so near them that they cannot secure a license from the County board, which is forbidden to grant permits for the sale of liquor in unincorporated villages within two miles of prohibition territory.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, July 29, 1898:

Michigan-av., 80 s of Peck-ct., e f, 40x180, subject to a private alley upon w 18 thereof, July 12, 1898 [Thomas R. Lyon, trustee, Eugenie Hugel Matthews, by Thomas R. Lyon, her attorney in fact, to Herbert E. Bucklen]....

Subject to a lease made by Catherine L. Cameron to Herbert E. Bucklen, dated April 1, 1890, for a term of 99 years, which lease has by mesne assignment been sold and assigned to Thomas R. Lyon, trustee, and the lessor's interest in said lease being this day [July 12] sold and assigned to Herbert E. Bucklen for a consideration of $1.

Wellington-st., n e cor Pine Grove-av., s f, 119x168, subject to an incumbrance of $26,000, July 20 [Chas. W. Lasher and wife to John Clifford]....

Cleveland-av., 119½ n of Lincoln, e f, 40x125, July 20 [John Clifford and wife to Geo. M. Baumann]....

Same property, July 20 [Geo. M. Baumann to Chas. W. Lasher]....

Mohawk-st., n e cor Menominee, w f, 24x119, June 22 [James McParland and wife to Chas. McParland]....

Armitage-av., 199½ w of Central Park, s f, 25x125½, June 1 [Christian Utz to R. Dombrowsky]....

W. 17th-st., 178 w of Ashland-av., n f, 25x125, July 21 [Samuel H. Brister to W. Maukowski]....

Premises 4323 Lake-av., 22 16-100x125, June 8, 1896 [Benj. V. Hubbard to Chas. Bogardus]....

Halsted-st., 96 s of 50th-pl., w f, 24x125, Feb. 26 [Paul Hinz to Prudence G. Chamberlin]....

Drexel-av., n w cor 66th-st., e f, 125 81-100, July 28 [Henrietta Heper to Wm. H. Stewart]....

Lowe-av., 198 n of 72d-st., e f, 37½x154, July 22 [O. M. Harsh to Horace A. Harsh]....

Emerald-av., n e cor 72d-st., w f, 48 f 154½, Sept. 30, 1890 [Henry C. Palmer to Gustaf Jonson]....

Bowen-av., 47 e of Ellis, s f, 16x66, July 22 [Augusta Truman and husband to Chas. M. Faye]....

Sunnyside-av., n w cor Leavitt-st., s f, 37½x125, July 8 [Mary V. Brandt to Niels Buck]....

Sunnyside-av., 37½ w of Leavitt-st., s f, 37½x125, July 8 [John F. Vocious to Niels Buck]....

Evans-av., 261 n of 75th-st., w f, 40x124, July 28 [John E. Kane to Frank G. Lindholm]....

In Monday, July 25th, inst.'s transfers ... Wentworth-av., s e cor 71st-st., D. J. C... to J. Penhallegon, May 16, $10,000, should ... Wentworth-av., n e cor 71st-st. The ... correct.

119th-st., n w cor Peoria, s f ....

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

July 26 [M. in C. to Free Home L. & H. Assn.]	3,900
Paulina-st., 176 s of 63d-st., w f, 25x123, July 26 [same to same]	2,600
Chicago-av., n e cor Dix-st., s f, 100x100, and other property adjoining, June 11 [same to James P. Sherlock]	7,568
Townsend-st., 50 n of Elm, e f, 25x100, July 27 [M. in C. to Thomas Hunter]	4,090
Yeaton-st., 124 e of Lincoln, n f, 48x100, July 16 [M. in C. to Frank Honomichel]	4,756
Dayton-st., n w cor Blackhawk, e f, 175x176, all improvements, July 21 [Herman Barth and wife to N. Chicago Mut. Sav. and B. Assn.]	8,000
47th-st., 231 e of Woodlawn-av., s f, 25x212, more or less, July 8 [George M. Guion and wife to James P. Hubbell]	18,000
Same property, July 18 [James P. Hubbell to Adelaide C. Guion]	18,000
Burling-st., 148 n of Wrightwood-av., w f, 25x105½, July 21 [Herman Barth to No. Chi. Mut. Sav. & B. Assn.]	2,800
Seminary-av., 466 s of Diversey-st., w f, 25 ft. to Osgood-st., July 28 [Joseph Becker to Ida Busam]	3,500
Evanston-av., 138 n of Grand, e f, 116 9-10x125, and other property, July 20 [John N. Young to Horace A. Goodrich]	12,700
North-av., 150 w of Ballou-st., s f, 25x130, July 9, incumbrance of $2,300 [Peter S. Olson and wife to Anna A. Roetter]	3,500
Calumet-av., 195 s of 41st-st., w f, 100x128, July 27 [William L. Cadle and wife to City of Chicago in trust for the use of schools]	15,247
Calumet-av., 100 s of 41st-st., w f, 95x128, July 27 [Catherine D. Connors and husband to same]	14,484
W. 12th-st., s w cor Newberry, n f, 23 8-10x100, July 29, incumbrance of $7,000 [George R. Windiate and wife to Afraim Valach]	9,000
Lexington-av., 407 n e of 65th-st., s e f, 40x150, July 28 [Martin C. Londelius to Thomas A. Hall]	5,500
Hermitage-av., 225 s of Berteau, w f, 25x165, July 8 [Niels Buck to John F. Voncka]	4,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Anton Erba, 1-story frame cottage, 2129 W. 16th-st	$ 1,000
Eli B. Felsenthal, 2-story brick addition, 4108 Grand-blvd	1,000
Isaiah Temple, 2-story brick church, 45th-st. and Vincennes-av	40,000
George A. Seaverns, three 2-story brick flat buildings, 1540, 1542, and 1546 34th-pl	6,000
Mary Wolfgram, 1-story frame cottage, 1614 N. Talman-av	1,000
Carl Felden, 2-story brick flat building, 330 N. Spaulding-av	3,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TODAY LIcensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The International Fermenting and Aging company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; manufacturing; incorporators, Andrew J. Redmond, Frank Robertson, Harry G. Celson.

O. G. Olson company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; merchant tailoring; incorporators, Morris St. P. Thomas, Francis S. Wilson, Philip S. Brown.

Bogue, Wagoner & Co., at Chicago, certified to a change of name to A. J. Dedkin & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST THURSDAY EVENING ON CLARK-ST. limits car, or near Dearborn and Monroe-sts., lady's gold hunting case watch; very liberal reward will be paid for return. W. J. WILLIAMS, 1407 Manhattan Building.

LOST—2 VOLUMES "SCIENCE AND HEALTH" [Christian Science], black Morocco binding; bears owners' names; left in street car Thursday evening. Leave 3602 Lake-av., or address A. P. SPENCER, Oskaloosa, Ia. Suitable reward.

LOST—FRIDAY, ON CLARK-ST. CAR OR MONroe and Dearborn—Black chatelaine bag containing pocketbooks, etc. Finder will receive reward by leaving at Room 60 Portland Block.

PURSE LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE—SMALL black purse, containing money and key; suitable reward. Address 3439 Michigan-av.

LOST—BET. OAK PARK AND CALUMET-AV., a pin containing diamond. Return to 2920 Calumet-av. and receive reward.

LOST—SMALL BLACK SPANIEL, WHITE down breast; answer name Kebo. Return, 351 Elm-st.; $5 reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — UNLICENSED PHYSICIANS, take notice! All who have been sued by the State Board of Health or are apt to be will meet at the People's Institute, Leavitt and Van Buren-sts., 8 o'clock, this Saturday evening, to organize their defense.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE. On men's cheeks above beard line. Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT OF a bicycle novelty; big money for right party. Call or address EMERG ERIC, 252 N. Franklin-st., care of Mrs. J. H. Muller.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 STATE-ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 24 years of age, as a clerk, or anything that he could do; have had a couple of years' experience in machinery. Address C 174, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ACcountant; books for evening work; mod. charges; A1 refs. Address E 678, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSING OF CIRculars, etc., neatly done; 80c to $1.20 per 1,000. Address D 778, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED CASHier; best references. Address C 614, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and office man. D 156, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BAKER; A1 MAN on fine line of cakes, pies, and rolls; fully able to take complete charge of first-class bakery. Address D 172, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, IN good house, for cook and houseman; no children. A. BRAND, 125 N. Clark-st., Room 27.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY as butler, 2959 Armour-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT STENOGrapher; young man; experienced, rapid, and accurate. Address D 664, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher, correspondent; fluent French and German; long experience; salary $75. D 106, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISING EXpert desires engagement to push your business; successful; newspaper experience; references; no soliciting schemes. Address C N 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE YOUNG man, to work around residence; understands care of horses. Address D 153, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE woman; good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of work; Englewood preferred; best reference. Call 801 West 65th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Address D 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL TO go to the country as cook and laundress. 139 29th-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED — GIRL, GENERAL housework. 3139 Wentworth-av., down-stairs.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE young German woman as housekeeper in widower's family. MRS. PAUL, 1st floor, 36 Cooper-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY LADY AS WORKing housekeeper in widower's home; good cook. 3258 Wentworth-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher and Remington operator; references present employer. Address M. L. D., Michigan Central R. R., foot South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, STEnographer, beginner; small wages. Address D 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; low salary. 6058 S. Center-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GOVERNESS OR COMpanion, by young woman; college education; best references. Address E. E. N., 1919 Dodge-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED IN LUMBER; good penman; $12; age under 25. TUCKER, R. 615, 85 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—EXperienced young man; $10 per week. Address C 141, Tribune office.

EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK. 49 ELburn-av., cor. Loomis-st.

MEN — FOUR EXPERIENCED CLOTHING men to work in stock; give references. Address C 122, Tribune office.

SHIPPING CLERK—EXPERIENCED, BY IRON bedstead factory; must be well posted on trimming and packing of iron and brass bedsteads. Address, with full particulars as to former experience, age, salary, references, Western Hardware & Mfg. Co., Milwaukee.

STOCK MAN—AN EXPERIENCED STOCKman, on underwear. KAHN BROS. & CO., 238 Adams-st.

YOUNG MAN—BY LARGE MANUFACTURING concern, capable young man, who has had experience in credits as assistant in that department. Address C 129, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CIGAR SALESMAN—FOR CITY TRADE; MUST have experience and references; weekly salary. Address D 139, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH THE GROcery business, to travel route in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, for wholesale grocery house; give reference and experience in full. C N 14, Tribune.

SOLICITORS — PORTRAIT, 2, FIRST-CLASS; none others need apply; great inducements and steady employment to right parties. Address American Art Co., Canton, Ill.

Boys.

BOY—ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD; ONE THAT CAN keep stock and pick out orders; good wages. 586 South Halsted-st.

BOY—A BRIGHT ERRAND, ABOUT 15 YEARS of age; $3 week. C 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH FINISHERS—4 EXPERIENCED blacksmith finishers on heavy work. U. S. Carriage Co., Columbus, O.

BLACKSMITHS—4 EXPERIENCED BLACKsmiths on heavy work. U. S. Carriage Co., Columbus, O.

BODY-MAKERS—4 EXPERIENCED BODYmakers on heavy work. U. S. Carriage Co., Columbus, O.

CARVERS—FIRST-CLASS WOOD. APPLY Mgr. Pullman Car works, Pullman, Ill.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN SEND 15C IN stamps for a 24-page pamphlet, containing a list of questions asked by an examining board of engineers. Address GEO. A. ZELLER, publisher, 18 S. 4th-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PAINTER—CARRIAGE PAINTER. 921 W. Madison-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON, YOUNG man, accurate and rapid; state experience and salary; permanent position. D 148, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN; REMINGton; $15. HOLLENDER, R. 615, 85 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MAN—FIRST-CLASS; ONE thoroughly conversant with the building trades in Chicago; permanent position; salary and commission. Address L 201, Tribune office.

DENTIST—TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF A good corner office; terms can be arranged. Address C N 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL TO ANSWER TELEphone and do light housework; references. 3125 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL for general housework in private family; country girl preferred. 118 E. 49th-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $3. 334 39th-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

A THOROUGH, RELIABLE LADY DRESSmaker to go out of Chicago; one capable of taking charge of department; must be a good designer and fitter. Address, stating experience and salary, C 172, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

GIRLS—MRS. WHIPPLE, 3705 COTTAGE Grove-av., wants girls with references; all positions.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS, neat-appearing, for temporary position; good salary for expert service. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. Saturday, Room 35, 115 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED, ACcurate, educated, and rapid, Catholic preferred; salary good; work light; should reside on West Side. Address, in own handwriting, C 160, Tribune.

STENOGRAPHERS—COMPETENT LADY STEnographers; good salaries. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT.

TYPEWRITER—LADY TYPEWRITER, OPErating Yost preferred, to fill in letters; must be experienced in that work; steady position. 22, 125 Clark.

Miscellaneous.

A COMPETENT DESIGNER AND FITTER OF lady's tailoring department to go out of city; permanent position with responsible firm; state references and salary expected. C 171, Tribune.

LADY—AN ELDERLY CHRISTIAN LADY CAN have a good home with an American family for helping mother with mending and plain sewing; references required. Address C 127, Tribune office.

WAITRESS—FIRST-CLASS, NEAT-APPEARing, for private table in restaurant. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. Saturday R. 35, 115 Dearborn.

AGENTS WANTED.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, FOR CIRCULATION work in Illinois on a well-known shop paper; over 500 subscribers have been obtained in one shop. Address, with references, MACHINERY, 9-15 Murray-st., New York.

MANUFACTURER WANTS GENERAL AGENTS in every county to appoint local agents and place goods with all horsemen, farmers, etc.; 200 per cent profit; exclusive territory. D. HUNTER CO., Racine Wis.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $50 A WEEK. Greatest agents' seller ever invented. Both canvassing and general agents needed. Full particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X88, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, FITting, and finishing taught; perfect fitting patterns 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE LEADING MUSICIANS
OF THE WORLD CREDIT
THE KIMBALL PIANO
with the attributes of absolute sovereignty in the great main points of
TONE, FORM, AND BUILD,
uniting the greatest strength with greatest sensibility, resulting in an instrumental voice never equaled in sweetness and capacity.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., so. of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES; thoroughly first-class, unequaled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat design in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; we sell on small monthly payments; established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS ARE RECOGNIZED as the WORLD'S BEST—sold by the makers only—makers' prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson. Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

50 CENTS BUYS A DOLLAR'S WORTH—

Slightly used [as good as new] upright pianos, fully guaranteed—in all natural woods—various makers—all improvements—easy terms—at ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICES.

HALLET & DAVIS, Wabash-av. and Jackson.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT PIANOS RENTED during the past season at exceptionally low prices; some are nearly new; we will guarantee all to be in good condition; special bargains in second-hand pianos of various makes.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.
The CHICKERING is the really great piano.

DON'T HURRY IN THE SELECTION OF A piano; TAKE TIME to inspect the many merits of the EMERSON and then TAKE TIME to pay for it, as we make no extra charge when time payments are desired. EMERSON PIANO CO., John W. Northrop, Manager, 207 Wabash-av.

$250—PARLOR GRAND OF PROMINENT EASTern make; also a number of other fine instruments at prices seldom or never before approached. LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS, CHICKERING upright, Fischer upright, and many other makes from $95 upward; every instrument fully guaranteed, sold on $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

A NEW $500 WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO FOR $300; fully guaranteed; $5 monthly payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$125—VERY SWEET TONED MODERN UPrights, latest designs; few days only, while the CLOSING OUT SALE OF LYON, POTTER & CO.'S stock at 17 Van Buren-st., continues.

$290—A FINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT RETURNed from renting; one of scores of remarkable values at the great LYON, POTTER & CO. CLOSING OUT SALE, 17 Van Buren-st.

SOHMER PIANO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Poole pianos. For sale only by J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

$185 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT. $190 buys a Steinway upright. The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS— JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS— Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS— 224-226 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

SHERWOOD PIANO SCHOOL,
STEINWAY HALL, CHICAGO,
WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Director.
Fall term begins Sept. 19.
Highest standard of musical art. Thorough instruction in piano, voice, and harmony. Special care taken with beginners. Free recitals by Mr. Sherwood and others. Numerous concerts and recitals by pupils. Send for prospectus.
WALTON PERKINS, Secretary.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium Tower. Branches in principal American and European cities. Special courses during summer at reduced rates.

PARTIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WORTHY and talented pupils at Soper School of Oratory, Steinway Hall; applicants must register before Aug. 15.

FRENCH OR FENCING LESSONS BY FRENCH gentleman with diplomas. D. 169, Tribune.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 88 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 STATE-ST.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

FOR FURNITURE AND CARPETS GO TO THE South Side Commission House, 3811 TO 3819 STATE-ST.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FROM $12.50 UP; $65.00 SAFE AT $35.00, desks at half price, $12.00 up. SAYLER & SULLIVAN, 173 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR [illegible] HARRY FALKENAU, 46 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GRAYLOCK—EVerything new and modern; fine table; hotel accommodations; transients $1.50 per day; American plan; special rates to permanents; investigate.

4750 CALUMET-AV., FLAT 3—TWO LARGE outside cool rooms with choice board in private family, to refined people; no other boarders.

267 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND BLOCK S. AUDItorium; best rooms and table; references.

4235 VINCENNES-AV., THIRD FLAT—LARGE front room, private family; excellent table.

3646 LAKE-AV. — COOL, PLEASANT, WELL furnished rooms; best of home board.

North Side.

418 CENTER-ST.—HALF BLOCK FROM LINcoln Park; furnished front alcove, running water; other rooms, with board; reasonable.

Hotels.

THE EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—American, European; single, en suite; 42 baths; special rates families; gentlemen and transients.

HOTEL RICHMOND—[EUROPEAN], STATE and Van Buren-sts., business center; choice front rooms, 75c to $1.50 per day; special weekly rates.

Suburban.

OAK PARK, CORNER OF LAKE-ST. AND OAK Park-av.—Refined couple or small family can have very large, handsomely furnished room, 18x25, with bath and board, during the month of August; five acres of lawn, with shade; inquire on premises.

Summer Resorts.

ON ST. JOE RIVER, MICH., 3 MILES FROM Benton Harbor—Bathing, fishing, boating; good table; terms reasonable. Address P.-O. Box 1034, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Miscellaneous.

SUPERIOR BOARD AND ROOMS, $7-$10 WEEKly. Address C 170, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—5439 MADISON-AV.—LARGE FURnished room with use of bath; near Ill. Cent. exp. and cable; private family.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, finest location; $13. 3549 Grand-blvd., 2d flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST.—NICE, COOL front double and single rooms; porcelain bath.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—6548 LEXINGTON-AV., WOODLAWN—Near cars; modern; 9 rooms, fine order; low rent. BEAN, 345 E. 63d-st. or 6424 Monroe-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM. Flat 1, 1423 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME MODERN 9-ROOM house. 206 Lincoln, near Jackson-blvd.; $30.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT TRACY STATION, WASHINGton Heights, very comfortable stone house, with four acres; has city water and sewerage; carpets and cooking and gas range; $40 per month; worth $100. R. C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st., R. 815.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"CAMBRIDGE FLATS," N. W. cor. 39th and Ellis-av., small apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; everything strictly modern and first-class; steam heat, elevator, janitor service, and telephone; most convenient and pleasant location. Apply office at building or to MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st. $10 to $25 per mo. MARK F. MADDEN, recr.

TO RENT—5 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, N. W. COR. 42d and Berkeley-av.; steam heat; $27.50 up. DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$14 AND $18—3 AND 4 ROOM flats; steam heat. 495 43d-st., near Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, $15; 5 ROOMS, $18; steam, hot water. McLENNAN & SON, 6321 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—SEND FOR OUR PRINTED LIST of flats. A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOM FLATS; STEAM HEAT, hot water, gas range; $9 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2, 3, AND 5-ROOM FLATS, WITH range and bathroom. 1818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 5-ROOM flat; silver, linen; $20. 351 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., $23 UP, ALL outside 5 or 6 r.; steam; janitor.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND bath, near L road, $12. 6237 Indiana-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20; CHARMING 5-ROOM FLAT. 128 Warren-av., near Wood.

TO RENT—$18, MODERN 7-ROOM, 2D FLOOR flat. 11 S. Lincoln-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—8 AND 9-ROOM FLATS AT 71 AND 73 Hammond-st., near Lincoln Park; steam heat, hot water; rent very cheap.
J. H. KRAEMER & SON,
93 5th-av., 1st floor, Staats Zeitung Bldg.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, south of 39th-st.; give full particulars. Address C 150, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE, 1318 WABASH-av., established grocery stand, finest opening in Chicago for grocery; reasonable rent. JAMES H. COLLINS, 918 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NEW 4-STORY BUILDING, 51 AND 53 Franklin-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT — FOR WHOLESALE HOUSE. A fine new 6-story and basement brick store, on West Lake-st., half a block east of Durand & Kasper's; price reasonable to good tenant.
CHAS. T. BOAL,
95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—TWO CORNER STORES—
111 W. Huron, cor. Ayers-ct., $10.
127 N. Lincoln, cor. Austin-av., with 5-room flat up-stairs; $20.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FINE PRIVATE OFFICE FRONTing on La Salle-st.; fireproof vault, large reception room; telephone service. Chicago Iron & Steel Co., Rooms 300 and 301 Gaff Building, 234 La Salle-st.

Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK—
Northwest corner Throop-st. and river. One of the most desirable docks in the city for lumber, coal, iron, or stone yard, or for a convenient warehouse.
CHAS. T. BOAL,
95 Clark-st., Room 222.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—51 TO 55 INSTITUTE-PL. — 8,000 square feet; steam heat and unlimited power.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE IN suite having telephone; real estate broker. Address D 152, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

THE EASTERN SANITARIUM OFFICE, 182 State-st., Room 55—The only place for ladies to consult in their troubles; best male and female physicians. We guarantee absolute success. No pain and no danger. We treat by the latest scientific methods. Elegant home for ladies for all kinds of sickness. Infants adopted. Childless ladies cured. Consultation free; letters answered promptly. Physicians sent to any part of the country. Office hours: Daily, 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG, skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless; THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFULLY TREATED ELSEWHERE SPECIALLY INVITED. Hours 9 to 6.

OFFICE, 210 STATE-ST., NO CURE,
FIFTH FLOOR. NO PAY.
MRS. DR. GERICKE takes ladies before and during confinement in her elegantly situated home. Adopts infants. Treats female irregularities.

209 STATE-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 1—
MRS. DR. CZARA
guarantees successful treatment in all female disorders; elegant home for patients during confinement at my private residence. Consultation free.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, LICENSED PHYSIcian; tumors and female irregularities a specialty; painless; no operation; good results guaranteed; 27 years' experience; private home. 330 E. Division-st., near Wells. Off. hrs., 10-4 and 7-8.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison. Call or write.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

STRICTURES REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY instantly and painlessly; all diseases peculiar to men and women quickly cured. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 144 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours 10—6.

MRS. DR. CAZARA, 279 W. ADAMS—EXPERT in all female diseases; 19 year hospital experience; elegant, quiet home during confinement; infants adopted; private residence.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 30 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 3.

DR. THOS. GRAHAM TREATS ALL FEMALE complaints for $5. 144 Dearborn-st., Room 1109.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SANTIAGO SACRIFICES — BEST cor. on Washington Park [near Alley R.]; former price $45,000, and refused $40,000 cash; take it now at only $22,500; easy terms.

Englewood cor., $4,500; old price $9,000.

Bunches of 52 lots on North and South Side; only $90 a lot.

20 acres, Superior, Wis.; former price $500 an acre; now $47; a little fortune.

NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn.

Acres on Lawrence-av., very cheap.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND LEASEHOLD interest of one of the best improved corners on a South Side business street; this is the best corner on the street and is occupied by the best tenants; everything prosperous about the property, which pays $5,000 net rental per annum; will sell for $75,000, $15,000 cash, balance in Chicago vacant or choice farm. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—FLAT BLDG. IN WOODLAWN AT 50 per cent of its value. In order to close an estate we can sell a 12-flat 4 and 6 room brick building on good street, all rented, for $11,000; pays at present low rentals 12 per cent net; terms very easy.
McKEY & POAGUE, 63d and Madison-av.

FOR SALE — SACRIFICE — 4404 MICHIGAN-av., ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE, 10 r., hardwood, including floors; sanitary plumbing; [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 2-story barn, 25-ft. lot; all street improvements made; alley paved; $1,450. C. H. LYON, 45th and Center-av., or 3337 62d-pl.

FOR SALE—NEAR PULLMAN AND WEST Pullman—Lots and houses on the ridge; sewers in; $300 to $600; many great bargains. THOMAS SCANLAN, 175 Dearborn-st., R. 97.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE MODERN residence, Prairie-av., near 36th; a snap; foreclosed. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN A WOODLAWN home; modern; good repair; 50 ft. east front. Inquire at 6424 Monroe-av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—8-ROOM MODERN brick house; cost $7,500; sell for $4,500. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1,250 FOR EQUITY IN 36-FOOT cor., 72d-st. and Dobson-av.; unincumbered. E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., R. 226.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST., 25 ft. or more, only $110. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—

Small, valuable corner, close in, S. w. corner of Randolph and Ann-sts., 21½x100 to alley. Frame improvements. Drug store and flat.

Rented for $600 a yr.; price, $5,000; $3,000 cash; mortg. has 2 yrs. to run; will pay 10 per cent net on the investment.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., Exclusive Agents,
204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$12,000—IMPROVED BUSINESS corner on West Side; cost $15,000. E. L. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., R. 226.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN SHERIDAN PARK from $8,500 upwards; will take lots, clear or incumbered, as part payment. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE; A FINE 6 ROOM cottage on street with macadam, cement walks, etc.; $1,550; $100 down, $10 monthly. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — ONLY $5,000 CASH NEEDED—Elegant 14-room residence, corner, on La Salle-av., cost $18,000; will sell for $17,000, incl. lot. Address D 775, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WHEATON—35 MINUTES FROM Chicago; one of the best places there; thoroughly modern, for $4,200, $1,000 cash, bal. $50 a mo. Another place of 1¾ acres, fruit, shade, etc., $2,800; $500 cash, bal. easy. Two acre lots suitable for poultry or fruit, $600. A complete poultry farm of 5 acres for $2,800 cash. Farms near Wheaton up to 700 acres. No exchange.
E. J. LEWIS, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—OWING TO POOR HEALTH I WILL sell my 6-room cottage with all modern improvements, stone basement, oak trim, newly papered, up to date; lot 37½x125 feet, for $2,900; save agents' commission by buying direct from owner; terms reasonable. C. W. KNAPP, Deyo-av., West Grossdale.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude 150 feet; wooded hills, plateaus, and ravines; graded streets; 1 to 10 acres; $300 per acre; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WILMETTE, 100 FEET, EAST front, on east side; sewer, water; $1,400.
SPENCER McCADDEN, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE FOREST—BEAUTIFUL large home, with 6 acres; much below current values. Address Lake Forest, Ill., Box 316.

FOR SALE —OR EXCHANGE—EVANSTON—New stone front house; $4,500. WHEELER, 175 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON LAWRENCE-AV., west of Milwaukee-av., at $600 per acre; worth $1,500.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-KLONDIKE—

Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping car excursions, enable passengers for California, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R. over the "Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on Phillips-Judson Excursion Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

MEXICAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—7,000 ACRES COFFEE LAND, Isthmus Tehauntepec, Mexico, river front, 15 miles from Coatzacoalcas. 540, 113 Adams-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY for cash, privately or at auction. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BARGAIN NEAR ALLEY L, OR IN Woodlawn. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—APARTMENT BUILDING FOR clear vacant and cash. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIGHT, OPEN CARRIAGE,

vis-a-vis, for lot in pleasant suburb.

HARRY J. KUHL,

95 Clark-st., Room 222.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD LEMON AND ORange ranch, San Diego, Cal., 19 acres, just commencing to give good crops; full water rights; good house, barn, horses, wagons, harness, tools, etc. Will take good clear Chicago property; $10,000. OTIS JONES, 115 Monroe-st.

WANTED—CLEAR RESIDENCE ON WEST Side, between Halsted-st. and California-av.; would consider other clear improved; have some good Oak Park vacant. McGUIRE & ORR, 101 Washington-st.

HAVE CLEAR IMPROVED 21-FLAT BUILDing, $450 per month, in exchange for $50,000 mortgage. Address C 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good real estate; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-sts.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $4,000 AT 6 PER CENT on a prominent and improved South Side corner, north of 22d-st.; security $16,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. Building loans made. ROSE QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

$1,000, $2,300, AND $5,000 TO LEND ON GOOD city real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Block.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT, $1,000 AND upwards. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL RATES MADE ON FIRST-CLASS real estate loans. SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $250 TO $5,000; vacant or improved; reasonable terms. F. R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Cham. of Commerce.

I WILL LOAN $57,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000; 5, 6 pct.; without com. Address C N 5, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $800 AND UP ON city real estate. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans a specialty. WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$2,500 FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT low rate of interest. M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT; quick service. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle.

SMALL REAL ESTATE LOANS PROMPTLY negotiated. C. L. NORTON, 310, 125 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

IF YOU HAVE GOOD CHICAGO REAL ESTATE security, vacant or improved, you can save money by calling on me; rates, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; any amount; prompt service; open Tuesday and Thursday until 7:30. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 173 Washington-st., s. e. cor. Fifth-av., fourth floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,500 TO $3,000; MONEY on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON., 108 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

WANT TO BORROW $15,000, FIVE YEARS, AT 5 per cent; secured by gold first mortgage upon the undivided half of improved South Side business corner, close to the down-town business center, valued at $100,000; now unincumbered. Address C 143, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names, without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rate. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same. 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25, will assist schoolteachers going on vacation, without publicity or delay.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE WITHout security; everything absolutely private; can pay back weekly or monthly. R. 306, 218 La Salle.

WANTED—$250; GIVE MY DIAMONDS AS SEcurity for 30 days. C 166, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same. 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 168 Dearborn.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL ON

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

You can borrow any amount you want on FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF PROPERTY FROM YOUR POSSESSION.

You can have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.

Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.

No charge taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.

You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.

It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to see me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY— MONEY— MONEY—
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.

You can borrow any amount you wish on household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any valuable security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application, and with no publicity. Loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. There are no restrictions on your moving when you wish.

Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Chicago Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 W. Madison-st., second floor.

Please remember that our West Side branch office is open evenings until 8 o'clock every day. It is not necessary for people living on the West Side to come down-town or lose time from their business to secure a loan, as our West Side office will accommodate them if they make their wants known any day before 8 o'clock in the evening.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 9, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
331 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 529 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who will look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rates; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

HONEST PEOPLE—WHY RUN THE RISK OF losing your goods? If you wish to borrow money on your furniture, piano, etc., come to me; I loan for the interest only and not to get the goods; you can pay back weekly or monthly; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

$50 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO RESPONSIble parties on furniture and pianos; confidentially without removal; lowest rates; payments made to suit; information cheerfully given. EAGLE LOAN CO., 70 La Salle-st., Suite 34.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409.
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. H. W. BAKER—
THE WORLD'S GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
2925 Cottage Grove-av. Established 20 years. May be consulted on all affairs of life. His advice is most wonderful; tells all your past, present, and future life; unites the separated, causes speedy marriages, removes evil influences, etc. Business sacred. Satisfaction guaranteed. You meet no strangers; separate waiting rooms. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Fee, $1 and $2.

MRS. DR. EDWARDS, CELEBRATED PSYCHIC and trance medium. If there is anything you wish to know, any desire of your heart ungratified, consult one whose power has mystified the most skeptical; she not only possesses the inborn gift of the soul clairvoyancy, but has studied for years with masters in occultism and guarantees satisfaction or no charge. 465 N. Clark-st. Letters ans.

1411—MICHIGAN-AV.—1411
PROF. LEON, CLAIRVOYANT, MEDIUM. READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Gives advice on business investments, lawsuits, health, love, marriage, divorce, etc. No matter what your troubles are, call and be guided.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her upon any matter; get truthful revelations. 1233 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

TO CONTRACTORS—FOR SALE—40 SECONDhand dump cars, in good order; dump on either side; capacity 3 cubic yards, gauge 3 feet. For particulars inquire at office Van Dyke Bitters Co., 18 E. Adams-st.

MACHINERY BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED, moved, erected, and stored. 210 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—12-HORSE TURBY PUMP. 188 Monroe-st., 2d floor.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

ELEGANT SET OAK BAR FIXTURES, MARble base, glassware, large ice box, all the very finest; cost $1,500; will sell at a bargain or will trade for anything of value; would take whisky, wine, or suburban lot, or might take stock of goods. Address J. L. SHAW, 142 Oakwood-blvd.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness in exchange for new upright piano. Call at 243 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $2,500 TO TAKE third interest in established laundry business; moderate salary; must be good man for outside work, such as soliciting agencies, collecting, etc.; principal with above amount cash only need answer; no agents. Address D 675, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER; LAW AND COLLECtion business. Attorney, 3901 Cottage Grove-av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak 1205.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 16th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

OMAHAS, COLUMBIANS, ALL KINDS OF stamps, albums, coins. P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R-I-P-A-N-S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMbered farm property, one of the finest stocks of groceries and queensware, with fixtures, to be found anywhere, and located within 300 miles of Chicago, in a beautiful city of about 20,000 population; business fully established, on a strictly cash basis, and commands the best trade of the city; shall be pleased to show the stock to any person desiring to purchase; value $15,000. Address D 113, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.; several good corners to rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY IN TOWN of 2,000 in northwestern Illinois; ill-health reason for selling. Address C E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—SPECIALTY OR NOVELTY ON commission; mail order facilities. Address C 124, Tribune office.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

WINTER'S ACALINE BALM CURES ITCHING instantly, mosquito bites, sun burns, ivy poison, pimples, skin abrasions; 10c by mail. Winter's Drug and Chem. C., 108 Dearborn, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES—ASK FOR PRICES. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., New address, 128 Dearborn-st.

BICYCLES AT RETAIL; FACTORY PRICES; snaps while they last. Call at factory, Congress and Green-sts.

TYPEWRITERS.

TO RENT — $3 MONTHLY—GOOD REMINGtons, Smith Premiers, Caligraphs, Densmores, Jewetts, Munsons, etc.; large stock; low prices; good bargains; large stock guaranteed machines. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 4th floor, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; reference given. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., Aug. 2, 2 pm | Trave, Tu., Aug. 23, 10 am
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 9, 10 am | Saale, Tu., Aug. 30, 2 pm
K. W. der Grosse, Aug. 16 | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 6, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Barbarossa .... Thursday, Aug. 4, 8 am
Koenigin Luise .... Thursday, Aug. 11, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller .... Aug. 6, 9 am | Fulda .... Sept. 3, 8 am
K. W. II .... Aug. 20, 8 am | Aller .... Sept. 10, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
Sailing under the British flag.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Teutonic	Aug. 3	Aug. 31	Sept. 28	Oct. 26
Britannic	Aug. 10	Sept. 7	Oct. 5	Nov. 2
Majestic	Aug. 17	Sept. 14	Oct. 12	Nov. 9
Germanic	Aug. 24	Sept. 21	Oct. 19	Nov. 23

SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), July 27, Aug. 30, Oct. 4. Berths $65 and upward; all promenade deck rooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent.
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES—
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at noon.
SS. Southwark .. Aug. 3 | SS. Kensington .. Aug. 17
SS. Westernland .. Aug. 10 | SS. Noordland .. Aug. 24
PHILADELPHIA—Queenstown—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Saturdays.
SS. Waesland .. Aug. 13 | SS. Belgenland .. Aug. 25
SS. Rhynland .. Aug. 20 | SS. Pennland .. Sept. 3
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
The new twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.p. Saturday sailings from New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
A. Victoria ...... Aug. 11 | A. Victoria ...... Sept. 8
F. Bismarck ...... Aug. 25 | F. Bismarck ...... Sept. 22
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct:
Pennsylvania .... Aug. 6 | Pretoria ...... Aug. 20
Palatia ...... Aug. 13 | Patria ...... Aug. 27
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
SAILING UNDER THE FRENCH FLAG.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

JAPAN—CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, Aug. 4, 1:00 pm
DORIC, via Honolulu ...... Aug. 13, 1:00 pm
CHINA ...... Aug. 23, 1:00 pm
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria ... Noon, Aug. 6 | Ethiopia ... Noon, Sept. 3
Furnessia, Noon, Aug. 20 | C. of Rome, Noon, Sept. 10
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—Montreal, Quebec, to Liverpool, via Londonderry.
Lake Superior ... Aug. 3 | Gallia ...... Aug. 10
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent.
Telephone Main 4288. 186A S. Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE—MONTREAL TO LIVERpool weekly. Boston to Liverpool fortnightly. GUS BROBERG, General Agent, 69 Dearborn-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Lake Superior Steamers. The great lake route. Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, Bay View, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE AND WAUkesha daily at 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. For Milwaukee, daily at 8 and 9 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily [except Friday] at 8 p. m. Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, 8 a. m.; Wednesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. To Menominee and Marinette, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay City, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Escanaba and Gladstone, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Manistique Saturday at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. Office and docks, foot Michigan-av. Rush-st. bridge. Tel. Express 76.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE — TUESDAYS and Wednesdays at 1 p. m., Fridays and Saturdays at 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Elk Rapids, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonsig, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Cheboygan, and all northern Michigan points. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., North Side. Tel. Main 572. Up-town office, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—
To St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, and all Michigan points. Daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, 11:30 p. m. Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., 2 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Day excursions, $1 round trip. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Main 2162.

FOR STATEROOMS AND TICKETS TO ALL summer resorts, apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 234 S. Clark-st. Summer tour book free.

Personally conducted parties around the world, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.

HO, FOR MONTREAL, QUEBEC, AND THE "SAGUENAY," via R. and O. Nav. Co. steamers from Toronto, including the 1,000 Islands and "SHOOTING THE RAPIDS" of the St. Lawrence; colored panoramic map folder free on application. WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GEORGIAN BAY STEAMERS—EXPRESS steamers "Majestic" and "City of Collingwood" leave Mackinac weekly and semi-weekly for Owen Sound and Collingwood; other steamers 4 times each week. Circulars free of WM. A. FLETCHER, Agt., 220 S. Clark-st.

GAZE'S SUMMER TOUR BOOK, '98, JUST OUT; routes and rates via lake, river, and rail to all summer resorts; free on personal application or mailed for 2 stamps.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., daily, except Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.; Friday at 8 p. m., Saturday at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., for Macatawa, Ottawa Beach, Holland, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN CITY LINE TO MICHIGAN CITY, La Porte, and all points on L. E. & W. R. R., leaving Goodrich dock, Rush-st. bridge, daily, 9:30 a. m., 9:20 p. m.; excursions, 75c. Tel. M. 572.

TO WAUKEGAN, 60C, EXC.; KENOSHA, 75C, exc.—Steamer "T. S. Faxton," from State-st. bridge week days at 9:30 a. m.; round trip daily.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 163 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. Leave. Arrive.
[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 121.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.
[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. [illegible]
[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.
[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.
[illegible]

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.
[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. [illegible]
[illegible]

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. [illegible]
[illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. [illegible]
[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. [illegible]
[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Ry. [illegible]
[illegible]

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry. [illegible]
[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STAtion. [illegible]
[illegible]

ERIE LINES CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD. [illegible]
[illegible]

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis [illegible]
[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT, 12TH-ST. [illegible]
[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. [illegible]
[illegible]

BRIGHT MONTH FOR TRADE.

More Business Than in Any Previous July in Which There Are Records.

PROMISE OF PROSPERITY.

Outlook for the Year Unusually Favorable for the Farmer and the Merchant.

IRON INDUSTRY FLOURISHES.

New York, July 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Big business in January is expected, but big business in July means more. It is the month of all others when trade is naturally light, new engagements are ordinarily deferred, and men wait for the outcome and movement of crops. But more business is being done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. The payments through clearing-houses have been 5.8 per cent larger than in 1892, the year of greatest prosperity heretofore, and for the month thus far 6.5 per cent larger than last year, and 8.4 per cent larger than in 1892. But these records and others have to be judged in the light of heavy decline in prices since 1892, so that the volume of business transacted is about 20 per cent larger than the volume of payments indicates.

Considering that the purchases of nearly half the people depend on the success of agriculture, and that the prosperity of the entire transportation interest is materially affected by the size of crops to be moved, it may be said with reason that the promise of general prosperity this year is unusually bright. Wheat receipts for the month thus far have been 7,309,333 bushels, against 10,652,074 last year, but prices have declined 11½ cents, and farmers are holding back their wheat in the hope of higher prices.

The exports for the week have been 1,307,615 bushels from Atlantic ports, flour included, against 1,718,739 last year, and from Pacific ports, 126,117 bushels, against 429,291 last year, making for the month 8,833,192 bushels, against 7,342,467 last year. Corn has a little advance in prices, owing to reports of injury to the crop, and also because exports for the month thus far have been singularly well maintained, amounting to 6,767,963 bushels, against 8,099,616 last year. Wheat, on the contrary, has dropped about 9½ cents, with prospect of further decline.

The prospect for cotton is generally good, though too much rain is reported in some Southwestern States. The manufacture is a little encouraged by better demand, though prices did not improve. The effort to curtail production at Fall River has been checked by refusal of mills at other points to coöperate.

The sales of wool show a remarkable increase in large transactions, for which no prices are named, four being quoted at Boston, covering 2,600,000 pounds, and the aggregate at the three chief markets has been 7,039,300 pounds for the week, and for four weeks 19,919,200, of which 12,511,400 were domestic, against 46,109,200 last year, of which 21,538,500 were domestic, and 32,689,950 in 1892, of which 21,448,900 were domestic. The demand for goods is rather better.

The official report of iron production for the first half of 1898 shows an increase of over half a million tons compared with any previous half year, and what is far more important, the consumption in manufactures appears for the half to have exceeded the output. Estimating the exports for June, only five months having been officially reported, the consumption has been 5,948,345 tons, against 5,909,703 produced, averaging 991,391 tons monthly, against 984,950 tons produced.

It is well to remember that in June, when production declined because of stoppage for repairs, the decrease in unsold stocks was 4,216 tons weekly. The new orders received are surprisingly large for the season, covering 5,000 tons at New York for rails and 10,000 pending for Russia, and 5,000 for Japan, with 10,000 taken at Chicago, and a noteworthy demand for structural forms at Philadelphia, and increasing for bars, with enough to keep the plate mills busy for a long time, a larger demand for bars at Chicago, including one order for 5,000 tons implement stuff, and an excellent structural demand, and the heaviest demand for plates ever known at Pittsburg. Sales of bessemer iron have been heavy, reaching 25,000 tons at Pittsburg, without change in prices.

Failures for the week have been 225 in the United States, against 236 last year, and twenty-six in Canada, against twenty-eight last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

While as yet showing little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improving prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American products, have given a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and coasting trade interests to share in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies.

As for some time past, however, reports of solid business returns come mainly from the Western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground swell of fall demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry, more particularly from west of the Alleghenies, where slight advances in prices, accompanying a good volume of domestic and export business are reported.

Expected activity in shipbuilding is reflected in the demand for plates at Eastern points. A rather better tone is found in the anthracite coal trade, in which, as the result of another one of those numerous "gentlemen's agreements," prices have been advanced at the West from previously low cut rates. The situation in cereals is hardly as satisfactory as could be wished, cash prices being lower for the week, in face of probably record-breaking small world's supplies on Aug. 1 and good exports from this country, while futures are less depressed, but exhibit the pressure of expected liberal supplies at home and heavier crops abroad.

The sugar markets remain dull and stocks of refined in the channels of distribution are reported small. Raw sugar, however, remains featureless, perhaps awaiting a closer approximation as to the effects of recent or imminent changes in territorial authority upon the sugar trade of the world.

The textile manufacturing situation is as yet a rather clouded one, a shutdown of print cloth mills being regarded as probable in another effort to restore the lost balance of this trade. Woolen goods are still slow of sale, while the relatively low range of wool prices at Eastern markets and the improved inquiry by manufacturers has stiffened values, with the effect of discouraging sales. Raw cotton is firmer on reports of excessive rains affecting crops.

Cereal exports still continue of a satisfactory volume, wheat shipments for the week (flour included as wheat) aggregating 2,271,872 bushels, as against 2,303,469 bushels last week, and compared with 2,343,321 bushels in the corresponding week of last year, 2,648,768 bushels in this week of 1896, 1,460,917 bushels in 1895, and 2,977,957 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports aggregate 10,214,810 bushels, against 8,346,000 bushels last year. Corn exports aggregate 2,601,821 bushels, as against 2,822,128 bushels last week, 1,482,715 bushels in 1897, 1,495,812 bushels in 1896, 594,805 bushels in 1895, and 119,000 bushels in 1894.

Business failures in the United States remain at a normal low point, aggregating for the week 189, against 188 last week, and compared with 259 in this week a year ago, 294 in 1896, 221 in 1895, and 220 in 1894.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 34, against 17 last week, 32 in this week a year ago, 37 in 1896, 24 in 1895, and 31 in 1894.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

The Spanish application for terms of peace has been the chief factor in the speculative situation this week. It created a more confident tone and considerably greater activity has been shown, though it is mainly of a professional kind, the public being still out of the market, while London has continued inactive. Large financial interests seem, however, to be much better satisfied with the situation, not only as regards the peace outlook but in relation to the crops and to railroad rates.

The conflicting crop accounts from the West seem, in the view of Wall street, not to disturb the presumption that the grain yield will be large, and afford a heavy exportable balance and ample tonnage for the railroads. Western railroads have also shown a disposition to restore rates and stop cutting. Some action of this kind was certainly rendered necessary by the unfavorable statements of June net earnings which are coming out in some instances.

Another factor in the market is the general belief that considerable gold will come from abroad this autumn. The ease of money and the thirst for investments is another circumstance, and it might be noted that the bond market has again been active and decidedly strong. The success of the popular government loan and the failure of the operation to disturb the money market has produced a favorable impression both at home and abroad.

Large dealings in the new 3s have been recorded "deliverable when issued," the price rising to 104@104⅝. At the same time other classes of governments have risen sharply from ½ to 1½ per cent in the different issues. This is probably due to the fact that the new bond issue has caused no decided selling of the older ones.

Bank Clearings for the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-one cities for the week ended July 28, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 609,719,471	....	3.3
Boston	84,078,423	....	8.0
Chicago	87,039,607	7.5	....
Philadelphia	61,019,824	15.9	....
St. Louis	23,145,281	....	....
Pittsburg	18,637,284	....	8.2
Baltimore	17,059,262	12.1	....
San Francisco	12,773,258	....	1.6
Cincinnati	10,827,950	....	....
Kansas City	9,806,210	14.3	....
New Orleans	5,471,914	11.1	....
Minneapolis	6,031,650	7.2	....
Detroit	6,297,482	....	....
Cleveland	6,835,112	23.1	....
Louisville	5,673,250	....	5.7
Providence	4,200,100	3.2	....
Milwaukee	4,338,903	2.5	....
St. Paul	3,399,820	4.8	....
Buffalo	5,396,392	....	4.7
Omaha	5,312,080	25.1	....
Indianapolis	5,331,120	29.8	....
Columbus, O.	3,599,500	7.7	....
Savannah	1,653,751	....	3.5
Denver	2,529,737	26.2	....
Hartford	2,003,997	20.1	....
Richmond	2,241,577	14.4	....
Memphis	1,226,006	28.7	....
Washington	1,668,452	....	2.3
Peoria	1,238,704	....	17.1
Rochester	1,337,129	14.4	....
New Haven	1,620,177	....	....
Worcester	1,255,912	....	3.2
Atlanta	879,942	2.8	....
Salt Lake City	1,359,072	14.5	....
Springfield, Mass	1,252,353	13.0	....
Fort Worth	1,343,063	36.7	....
Portland, Me.	1,121,876	....	7.2
Portland, Ore.	1,382,695	3.4	....
St. Joseph	2,383,609	115.9	....
Los Angeles	1,077,203	10.0	....
Norfolk	846,930	6.1	....
Syracuse	1,239,635	....	....
Des Moines	822,513	....	....
Nashville	986,089	5.9	....
Wilmington, Del.	467,229	....	31.7
Fall River	624,485	10.2	....
Scranton	876,328	....	10.4
Grand Rapids	695,875	....	....
Augusta, Ga.	676,636	80.8	....
Lowell	578,766	....	1.5
Dayton, O.	629,302	9.9	....
Seattle	1,041,773	60.4	....
Tacoma	599,993	65.1	....
Spokane	746,720	32.6	....
Sioux City	592,637	28.4	....
New Bedford	520,139	....	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	463,221	40.7	....
Topeka	471,403	45.9	....
Birmingham	385,438	17.3	....
Wichita	516,101	87.3	....
Binghamton	327,000	11.6	....
Lincoln	251,253	....	17.1
Lexington, Ky.	292,733	....	10.4
Jacksonville, Fla.	173,151	16.8	....
Kalamazoo	276,119	8.2	....
Akron	321,400	30.4	....
Bay City	234,730	51.8	....
Chattanooga	254,073	8.2	....
Rockford, Ill.	196,700	35.2	....
Canton, O.	164,000	8.6	....
Springfield, O.	189,396	29.4	....
Fargo, N. D.	163,931	....	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	83,812	56.6	....
Hastings, Neb.	84,240	5.0	....
Fremont, Neb.	80,041	1.2	....
Davenport	507,334	7.1	....
Toledo	2,097,648	8.3	....
†Galveston	4,017,600	38.9	....
†Houston	3,839,958	14.2	....
Youngstown	331,050	34.8	....
*Macon	342,000	....	....
*Evansville	626,163	....	....
*Helena	466,422	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,039,315,602	....	0.3
Totals outside N. Y.	429,596,131	4.1	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 13,686,643	15.4	....
Toronto	7,186,845	7.4	....
Winnipeg	1,197,012	....	7.2
Halifax	1,106,864	2.2	....
Hamilton	705,414	....	....
St. John, N. B.	652,931	....	14.1
Totals	$ 24,535,709	10.6	....

†Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

*Not included in totals because of no comparison for last year.

JACKS ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Alleged Slayer of Andrew F. McGhee Accuses William J. Willows of the Crime.

George H. Jacks, on trial for the murder of Andrew F. McGhee, took the witness stand in Judge Baker's court yesterday, and accused William J. Willows of the crime. Willows was arrested with Jacks on the charge of murder, and he turned State's evidence, declaring he was forced by Jacks to become an accomplice in the tragedy.

Addresses of counsel followed Jack's testimony. The case will go to the jury today.

"On the morning of Feb. 26, the morning they say McGhee was killed," said Jacks, "I arose about my usual time. I remained in my room until near 11 o'clock. Then I walked down to Michigan avenue and Park row. I was standing on the corner there when Willows came along. We went to a saloon and had some drinks. I drank cider, and Willows took whisky. Willows said he owed me something for getting him out of jail, and he gave me two $10 bills. This was about noon. I asked him where he got the money, and he said he had done up an old fellow out south."

Jacks denied that he told Willows he struck McGhee with a "billy," and said he did not know McGhee and never saw him. Jacks denied that he was possessed of hypnotic powers or that he had any influence over Willows. He said he felt sorry for Willows when they were both in jail on other charges, and tried to help him out.

On cross-examination Jacks confessed that he had served a term in the Jackson (Mich.) penitentiary. He said he had been a Deputy Sheriff and a Deputy United States Marshal at Muskegon, Mich.

At the conclusion of the cross-examination Assistant State's Attorney Olson began his argument to the jury. He said he believed Willows told the truth with reference to the plot to decoy McGhee to 2030 Indiana avenue and to rob him there, and declared no inducements had been held out to Willows to plead guilty and confess. He urged the jury to give Jacks the death penalty.

Attorney R. E. Cantwell made the opening address for the defense. He argued that Jacks had become the victim of a plot through which the real murderer—Willows—hoped to escape the punishment he deserved.

Attorney Alexander D. Green began the closing address for the defense at 4 o'clock and spoke for one hour. He declared Jacks' service in the Michigan penintentiary was the result of an unjust conviction which wrecked his reputation and blasted the happiness of a young woman to whom he was engaged to be married. At this recital Jacks wept and seemed greatly affected.

This morning Attorney Green will speak another hour. Assistant State's Attorney Olson will close for the prosecution in an address of the same length of time.

Shoe Factory Is to Be Reopened.

C. M. Henderson & Co. of Chicago have obtained control of the old Fargo shoe factory at Dixon, Ill., which has been closed for two years. It is understood that F. A. Watson will operate it in the interest of C. M. Henderson & Co. It will employ 300 hands.

$2.00 MILWAUKEE AND RETURN,

$2.25 Waukesha and Return,

via Chicago and Northwestern every Sunday on trains leaving at 8:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., tickets good returning same day. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

EVIDENCE AGAINST CANADIAN PACIFIC BEING PREPARED.

Officials of Western Roads Arranging for the Meeting of the Interstate Commerce Commission in This City on Monday—Grand Trunk to Be Represented—General Passenger Agents Coming Tuesday—Excess Baggage Case of Commercial Travelers.

Officials of Western roads are preparing their case against the Canadian Pacific for presentation to the Interstate Commerce commission at its session in this city next Monday. The operations of the Canadian Pacific in this country and the damage it has inflicted on the roads with which it comes into competition by the adoption of methods neither fair nor legal under the laws of this country will be thoroughly ventilated. P. S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington, will, it is expected, make the principal argument for the Chicago-St. Paul lines. General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific will handle the bulk of the heavy testimony for the American transcontinental roads.

When the Canadian Pacific was built through to the Pacific the Northern Pacific was its only direct competitor. Mr. Hill's line did not become a competitor until 1893. General Passenger Agent Whitney of the Great Northern is, however, producing an immense quantity of testimony in this case. Mr. Whitney said yesterday:

"The issue is whether the Canadian Pacific shall compel the American roads to charge more for transportation from one point in the United States to another than it does."

Rights of American Lines.

He declared the American roads were entitled to carry business as cheaply as a foreign corporation. Another passenger official said:

"What gives a foreign railway company the right to transport goods from one point in the United States to another when such concession is not granted to foreign ships? A foreign ship could not carry business from Hawaii to Seattle. We will not ask that the same restrictions be placed about foreign railroads, but we will ask that they be compelled to obey the laws. If these laws are deficient they should be amended and the penalty should be the suspension of bonding privileges."

The Canadian Pacific will be represented by Passenger Traffic Manager McNicoll, and the Soo line by General Passenger Agent Callaway. The Grand Trunk, which has stood valiantly by the United States roads, will be represented by General Passenger Agent Davis.

To Rule on Excess Baggage.

General Passenger Agents of the lines in the Central Passenger association will meet in this city next Tuesday. One subject to be considered is the request of the commercial travelers for a change in the regulations regarding excess baggage. They claim that, while fares have been materially reduced, no change has been made in excess baggage charges. The railroads say that twenty years ago only eighty pounds of free baggage was allowed to one passenger, and that the excess charge was 15 per cent of the regular fare. The allowance of free baggage is now 150 pounds and the excess charge 12 per cent.

With a view of stopping the existing demoralization in passenger rates between Chicago and St. Paul, the executive officers of the interested roads met yesterday at the Great Northern Building, but no plan was devised before adjournment. The General Passenger Agents could reach no conclusion and it is not believed the situation can be changed so long as the war with the Canadian Pacific goes on.

The new Western freight agreement received a serious setback yesterday. It was found impossible to reach an understanding regarding grain rates and grain has been excluded from the agreement. The agreement merely covers rates on packing-house product, dressed beef, and live stock.

Central Passenger association roads have agreed to make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Oddfellows, in Boston on Sept. 19 to 24. Tickets will be sold on Sept. 16, 17, and 18, with return limits to Sept. 30.

STATUS OF B. & O. PREFERRED.

Stockholders Object to Reorganization Plan Being Carried Out Without Them.

Baltimore, Md., July 29.—[Special.]—Conferences of the holders of first preferred stock of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad held the last two days resulted in a determination to apply to the courts for a restraining order to prevent the New York reorganization committee carrying out its plan without admitting the first preferred stockholders. State Treasurer Shryock has informed Chairman James L. McLane of the Baltimore committee of preferred stockholders that the State, which holds $110,000 of the stock, will follow the lead of the Johns Hopkins University trustees, who are plaintiffs in the suit now pending before the United States Supreme Court, to determine the status of the preferred stock—whether it is a lien on the property, or whether it ranks as other stock. The holders of the preferred stock here have issued a declaration in which it is declared that none of the holders of the $3,000,000 of stock of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad can justly or lawfully be asked or required to determine whether they will accept the proposition of the reorganization committee in New York before the case in the Supreme Court is decided.

LOAN ON CLARK STREET REALTY

Joseph B. Earl Borrows $67,000 from Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. on Improved Property.

Trust deeds to three pieces of property in Clark street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, from Joseph B. Earl and wife to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, were filed in the Recorder's office yesterday. The mortgages are for $67,000 and run ten years, with interest at 4½ per cent. The properties are 300 feet north of Harrison street, east front, 25x105 feet; 200 feet south of Van Buren street, west front, 30x100 feet; 100 feet south of Harrison street, west front, 50x100 feet. All are improved with three-story brick buildings.

In a quitclaim deed Mrs. Eugenie Hugel Matthews transferred to Herbert E. Bucklen the property in Michigan avenue, 40x180 feet, and eighty feet south of Peck court, for $60,000.

Charles W. Lasher and his wife have sold to John Clifford the property at Wellington street, northeast corner of Pine Grove avenue, for $56,000.

ROBBERY CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

Mrs. Faell Refuses to Swear to the Identity of Men She Said Were Her Assailants.

Maurice Hanlon, Odie Delobean, and Frank Maher, who were arrested on suspicion of being the parties who committed an assault on Mr. and Mrs. Henry Faell and robbed them at their house, 5130 Wabash avenue, yesterday were taken back to the Twenty-second Street Station, where they are held on charges of disorderly conduct. Mrs. Faell, who at first said she could positively identify two of them as guilty of the assault, concluded that she was unwilling to swear to the identity of any one of them. The police of the Fiftieth Street Station have given up hope of making a case against these or any other men as connected with the Faell robbery, by description or identification, thinking the aged victims became too excited to retain distinct recollections. They are now at work on clews based on circumstantial evidence, but with no promise of immediate results.

Low Rates to Saratoga via Niagara Falls.

The Michigan Central will sell excursion tickets Aug. 1 and 2 to Saratoga and return at one fare for the round trip, plus 50 cents, good returning until Aug. 31. A side trip excursion has been arranged from Saratoga to New York Aug. 8 and 9 at one fare for the round trip. For particulars apply City Ticket Office, 119 Adams street.

ATTORNEY MAGEE MAKES OBJECTION TO SPALDING'S WEDDING.

Says It Gives the Convict's Wife a Claim to Life Insurance on Which the Receiver Has Been Paying Premiums.

Attorney Magee, in the Globe Savings Bank hearing yesterday, made objections to what he termed the "State matrimonial agency" which permitted the recent marriage between Charles W. Spalding, the ex-banker and convict, and Miss Sarah Louise Ervin.

The objection was made while Spalding was on the witness stand, and after he had said that he had been married to Miss Ervin with the consent of the State authorities and under their supervision. The admission seemed to nettle Attorney Magee. He turned to the court and said:

"Your Honor, this is simply a case of the State of Illinois, through its officials, aiding and abetting this man to manipulate his assets to the injury of the bank and its depositors. Through this marriage the second Mrs. Spalding becomes entitled to the life insurance upon which the receiver has paid the premiums since the bank failure, and from this fact it should never have been allowed. The State should be made to pay for the injury it has thus far inflicted on the creditors of the bank."

Two of Spalding's life insurance policies, aggregating $40,000, were transferred to Miss Ervin before the former Mrs. Sapiding secured her divorce. Until her marriage of last Saturday the receiver contended that Miss Ervin had no insurable right to the policies, and kept them from lapsing on this account. Now that she is Mrs. Spalding the attorneys think it probable that her right to the benefits of the insurance are unimpeachable.

Besides Spalding, at yesterday's hearing, Herbert E. Skinner, his private secretary, and E. J. Blossom, a clerk of the First National Bank, testified. The last named gave evidence as to certain loans made to Spalding upon bonds which were the property of the University of Illinois.

Jailer Whitman, under whose custody Spalding, as a prisoner, was allowed to marry, says there was nothing contrary to his duties in permitting it. Mr. Spalding on his way back to the jail asked to be allowed to stop and be married. Miss Sarah Louise Ervin, the bride, accompanied by her parents, met Mr Spalding and the jailer at the office of Charles O. Lowman of Park Ridge, who, as a police magistrate, performed the ceremony.

"It was my belief, and is," said Mr. Whitman, "that Mr. Spalding was married like any other man, because he wanted to be. He says that his marriage makes no difference with his affairs in court."

The wedding was a unique one, the parents of the bride and the jailer being the witnesses. The ceremony was necessarily brief, and the bride and groom parted at the justice's office.

The New York Sun of Thursday last, under the caption "A Privileged Prisoner," printed the following editorial on the marriage of Mr. Spalding:

"Liberty to marry seems to be one of the privileges enjoyed by convicts in the penal institutions of the State of Illinois.

"A prominent Chicago banker named Charles W. Spalding is an inmate of the Joliet Penitentiary. He was taken from the prison to Chicago a few days ago to give evidence as a witness upon the trial of a civil case in that city. After the court before which he testified adjourned Spalding was permitted by his custodians to go to a neighboring office where a justice of the peace was in attendance, who thereupon performed a marriage ceremony which made the prisoner and Sarah Louise Ervin, his former stenographer, man and wife. The happy pair were then conveyed to the County Jail in Chicago, where Spalding was kept until his testimony in the civil suit was concluded.

"According to the Chicago Inter Ocean, this proceeding was sanctioned by the prison authorities, after taking counsel with the Governor. The Inter Ocean also mentions the interesting fact that Spalding's first wife procured a divorce from him on account of the attention which he paid to the stenographer who has now become his second wife.

"Evidently stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage, so far as matrimony is concerned, in the State of Illinois. The hardships of incarceration there do not extend so far as to debar the convict from the privilege of taking unto himself a wife—and a wife for whom he manifested an unquestionable affection by preferring her to the former partner of his bosom. Everything is done regularly and in order, with the approval of the highest officers of the State; and nobody appears to think that there is anything strange about it.

"In this part of the world, however, the incident suggests some interesting questions concerning prison discipline. If a man is so bad that the State shuts him up in the penitentiary as a punishment for his villainy, would it be too cruel, during the period of his incarceration, to deny him the privilege of marriage?"

MORE SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOPS ARE ASKED FOR.

Army and Navy League Not Discouraged by the Failure to Forward Articles to Porto Rico by Hospital Ship.

The Illinois Army and Navy league will not abandon its efforts to collect articles for the troops in Porto Rico, despite the fact the Relief sailed before the supplies requested by Dr. Nicholas Senn could be put on board. Secretary Wines has announced that there will be another opportunity to send hospital supplies to the front and that the league will continue to receive contributions for sick and wounded soldiers.

A box of nightshirts was sent to the warerooms yesterday by the management of the Palmer House. The garments had been left at the hotel by guests during the last few years. A suggestion for raising funds was received from Miss B. M. Iserloh, 379 Forty-third street, who proposed to make the largest silk flag in the country out of small pieces of silk inscribed with the names of the donors. Each piece is to be accompanied by 25 cents, while the stars will be sold to the highest bidders.

The Winnebago County auxiliary forwarded $50, and supplies were received from the Daughters of the American Revolution, the W. C. T. U. of Alpha, Ill., Mrs. C. C. Wheeler, 457 Washington boulevard, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Hospital Aid society of Englewood, the Downer's Grove auxiliary, and the women of Pecatonica, Ill.

The oxidized silver medallions will be placed on sale on Monday at 50 cents each.

A package was received at Mayor Harrison's office during the day containing a Commodore's pennant taken from the Spanish man-of-war Isla de Luzon in Manila Bay. It will be framed and hung in the Mayor's office. A letter accompanied the flag saying it had been captured by five Chicago men on the Boston—S. Fitzpatrick, J. T. Clark, J. J. Tyrrell, C. F. Wilson, and W. H. Hannan.

For nearly a week Lieutenant Commander Vail, in charge of the local navy recruiting station, has been endeavoring to secure five shipwrights, but $25 a month, with $9 added rations, had failed to bring in a desirable recruit. Seven seamen have been enlisted since Monday.

Frederick Kegler, who deserted from the navy in 1891, has been reinstated by the Navy department. Lieutenant Commander Vail received the papers, signed by President McKinley, granting permission to Kegley to again take his place aboard a man-of-war.

O. T. Warren, one of the Chicago reserves, has been commissioned a junior Lieutenant and ordered to report for duty to Lieutenant Commander Vail. Mr. Warren is chief draftsman at the South Chicago shipyards.

Major Ray, additional paymaster of volunteers, is expected to pay the troops at Fort Sheridan on Monday.

Clearing sale of handsome silk underwear, fancy shades, suitable for summer wear. Values beyond your expectations. Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.

FOR A BIGGER COLISEUM.

IMMENSE STRUCTURE IN PROSPECT FOR THE WEST SIDE.

Plans Drawn and Negotiations Practically Closed for a Building 340x600 Feet on the Old Baseball Park Site—Barnum and Bailey and Colonel W. F. Cody Ready to Take Long Leases—Work Will Probably Begin Soon—To Be Called "Olympia."

A greater Coliseum is to be erected, not on the ruins of the old nor on the lake front, but on the West Side on the site once selected for a proposed amusement tower, if well laid plans do not miscarry.

The vacant square with frontages of 340 feet on Loomis and Throop and of 600 feet on Harrison and Congress streets will be the home of a palatial structure for the accommodation of conventions, athletic events, circuses, and other shows before another summer begins, unless unexpected difficulties are encountered by those interested in the enterprise. The ground was once occupied by the Chicago baseball park. It is one of the largest vacant properties in the city available for such uses, and is looked upon as central enough in its location, being accessible to all parts of the city.

The names of the capitalists who are pushing the enterprise and who stand ready to put money into the building are not available for publication. It is known, however, that several Aldermen are interested. The promoters declare there is not the slightest doubt about the construction of the building. The purchase of the land has been concluded, except for a few matters of title, and money for the erection of the building will be forthcoming, it is stated, by the time the land can be secured.

Will Be Worth $750,000.

The investment, according to the plans of the architect, F. V. Newell, will represent a capitalization of $750,000. It is stated that negotiations for the lease of the building to two show enterprises, the Barnum & Bailey company and Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, at figures sufficient to pay all the fixed charges of the proposed company, have been practically closed.

In other words, these two companies, it is said, occupying the buildings at times when there is the least demand for it for other purposes, will relieve the stockholders of all worry about taxes, light, heat, salaries, insurance, and repairs for the whole year, and leave as clear profits all other money taken in. The company proposes to issue no preferred stock and no bonds and no have no floating debt. The plans have been drawn and estimates submitted as to the cost of the structure, and stock will be issued to the amount of the cost, with a margin for operating expenses.

The ground is now occupied by Colonel W. F. Cody's Wild West show. It is planned to begin on the foundations as soon as the show vacates, the building to be completed by May next if nothing goes amiss.

The greatest interest is being taken in the building by Colonel Cody and Mr. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey and they stand ready if not to take stock, to practically guarantee the stockholders against loss by signing long term leases in advance. Colonel Cody's show is expected to open the building next year. His representative, Louis E. Cooke, is now at the Auditorium and expresses absolute confidence the building will be erected. The work of promotion seems to have fallen to Charles F. Patterson, who has an office at 164 La Salle street.

Details of the Plans.

The plans of the building have been drawn by Architect Newell, with the design of utilizing every inch of inclosed space. The structure as proposed will cover the entire site, providing 200,000 square feet of floor space on the main floor, 80,000 on the second floor, and 190,000 upon the floors above, including the roof garden and the towers.

The exterior will be constructed of masonry and stell frame work, faced with buff pressed brick and Bedford stone, with terra cotta trimmings and tile roof. Each street frontage will have two towers 175 feet in height, connected by an ornamental facade five stories high. The main entrances and exits will be between the towers on all four street fronts.

The arena will be 216 by 472 feet, and 100 feet from the floor to the ceiling without post or pillar. Outside of the arena and above the main floor will be a raised gallery 65 feet wide, containing 10,000 permanent opera chairs arranged in raised tiers. For races the arena will accommodate a one-fifth mile track twenty feet wide, and for football matches and similar events, an arena 150 by 370 feet, and have capacity for 21,000 seats in raised tiers, outside of the arena. For conventions and mass-meetings the building will have a seating capacity of 27,000.

Elevators to Towers and Garden.

Gallery exits are arranged so there is an independent stairway for every 200 people. The main entrance tower will have three large elevators to the suite of entertainment rooms on the third floor, including a ball room, a banquet room, and all necessary parlors, retiring rooms, and kitchen. Elevators will also run to observation balconies near the top of the towers and to the roof garden. The entire building will be fireproof.

Below the roof trusses will be a plastered steel ceiling, and with all the side walls plastered there will be a finished auditorium, the acoustic properties of which, it is said, will be perfect. The walls and ceilings of this auditorium will be tinted and frescoed.

There will be an ornamental steel proscenium arch allowing for a 200-foot stage, which will be so arranged that it can be moved forward to give the stage any required depth for immense spectacular effects, and also to decrease the size of the auditorium to any desired capacity.

The proposed building already has been christened the "Olympia." It will be larger than Madison Square Garden in New York, or the Crystal Palace or the Olympia in London.

$2.50 TO SPRINGFIELD AND RETURN

Via Illinois Central July 30 and 31.

Tickets good going on train leaving Chicago 9:10 a. m. Saturday and Sunday, and on train leaving Chicago 9:10 p. m. Saturday. Tickets good to return on train leaving Springfield 12:15 Sunday, midnight, and on train leaving 5:40 a. m. Monday. Full particulars at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street. 'Phone Main 99.

Proves Itself in its Work.

The good points of the Hartford are made prominent by use of the machine. Its printing and manifolding are clear and distinct. Its action is rapid and quiet. Alignment always perfect. Its movements are simple and direct. It seldom gets out of repair.

HARTFORD TYPEWRITER

Hartford Typewriter Co., Hartford, Conn.

W. C. GOODHUE, Dealer,

Room 47, 161 La Salle-st. - - Chicago.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs.

E. BURNHAM, 71 and 73 State-st.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN.

88 Madison, Tribune Bldg.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted. Eyes tested free. Artificial eyes, etc.

Saturday Tribune, July 30.

Half-price Sale

Straw Hats

—begins today.

It's a little early in the season to close out our straw hats, but, as the "special" we intended for today is not ready, straw hats will be used for the regular Saturday special sale—*and continued until all are sold.*

We will sell finest quality straw hats—*every hat a new, fresh, '98 style*—consisting of

Fine Sennets—plain or fancy bands.
Imported English Split Straws—bands as desired.
Fine Extra light-weight Mackinaws.
Soft Light-weight Milans (soft straws).
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 values, at

—half price.

Early Saturday Closing.

Today we begin to close the store at 6 p. m.—and will continue to close at that time *every Saturday until August 27, inclusive.*
We want all our customers to know this, and not be disappointed to find us closed.

BROWNING KING & CO.
Madison and Wabash.

Men's $20.00 Suits FOR $10.00

Not common clothing store suits. Fine, nobby, up-to-date suits, tailored in the height of fashion, hand-padded shoulders and lapels, hand-worked button holes. They fit equal, even better, than custom-made suits at three times the price.

Skeleton Serge Coats, $1.75, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.
Thinnest Coats in the world—One Ounce, One Dollar.
50c, 75c and $1.00 Straw Hats for 25c.
$1.00 White Duck Trousers—today, 50c.

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE,
N. W. Corner State and Quincy-sts.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'K F. JUDD, Expert. 84 La Salle. Tel. M. 2027.
G. L. MARCHAND & CO., 516, 112 S. Clark-st.
C. G. SCHOBER, 802 Owens Bldg., 215 Dearborn.

ACETYLENE GAS GENERATORS.
Approved by All Fire Underwriters.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

ART LEADED GLASS.
FLANAGAN & BIEDENWEG CO., 55 Illinois-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery, M. 4515.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Prompt & accurate assay of ore.

AWNINGS AND TENTS.
Bentley & Gerwig, 69 W. Washington. M. 1586.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
A. J. FORD, Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 Monroe-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P. & CO., 249-51 Kinzie-st.

BUG AND RAT EXTERMINATORS.
LEE, 140 MONROE. Powders sold; circular free.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Theater Bldg.; elevator.

CANDIES.
GUNTHER, C. F. Fine Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for catalogue. 212 State-st.

CEMENT SIDEWALKS AND PAVING.
STAMSEN & BLOME, UNITY BLDG. Tel. Ex. 12.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn, M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARTZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERS & PRINTERS.
GEO. E. COLE & CO., 86 & 88 Dearborn-st.

CUT FLOWERS AND FLORISTS.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., s.w. corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. Telephone Main 2358.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.
Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 110 La Salle.

DRESSMAK'G & CUTTING (Instruction)
Jackson's Chicago Tailoring Institute, 209 State-st.

ENGRAVED STATIONERY, CARDS, &C.
STATIONERS' ENGRAVING CO., 173 Fifth-av.

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. [on orders]. 159 Water-st.

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
Newhall, Moran & Shapland, 61 E. Washington.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
S. D. KIMBARK, Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

KODAK DEVELOPING AND PRINTING.
WARD & CO., 208 Wabash-av.

LOAN OFFICES.
HEYMAN, 106 Clark. Diamond & Jewelry Loans.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON-ST.; private entran.

NEW HAIR GROWER.
Dr. White's treatment grows hair on any bald head —book on hair free. Laboratory 754 Van Buren.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE CURE.
Dr. J. C. Hoffman, 46 Van Buren; pamphlet free.

OPTICIANS.
BEEK, 22 Washington. Eye glasses, artificial eyes.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 96 Washington-st.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.

PARQUET FLOORS.
ACME FLOOR CO., 4834 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
MOORE, E. B. & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 215 Dearborn-st., Suite 508. Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.
DR. STEWARD, 218 S. Clark, Ladies' Spcl., 20 yrs.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FINISHING.
Chicago Photo Finishing Co., 608 Champlain Bldg.
H. J. Pratt, 84 La Salle, Developing and Finishing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
GOOD, MARTIN G., 92 State-st.
WESTERN CAMERA MFG. CO.—MFG. PHOTO apparatus and supplies. 131 Wabash-av.

PICTURE FRAMES.
W. W. ABBOTT, 182 Wabash-av. Mats to order.

PICTURE FRAMES AND REGILDING.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash, whsl. & ret'l.

PLUMBING GOODS.
THOS. KELLY & BROS., 201 Madison, 3 doors west 5th-av. Wholesale prices to public.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom House-pl.

PURCHASING AGENTS.
SHERMAN & CLARKE, 706, 92 STATE-ST.

RUBBER STAMPS, SEALS, & STENCILS.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel M. 2087. Catalog.

SAFES.
DIEBOLD SAFE CO., 175 Monroe-st.

SEEDS.
E. H. HUNT, 68 Lake-st. Flower seeds.

SEWING MACHINES.
THE SINGER MANFG. CO., 110-112 Wabash-av.

SHAVING MATERIAL.
STRUTZ & CLOTTU Co., 83 5th-av. Razors ground.

SIGNS.
DO YOU BELIEVE IN SIGNS? $ SIGN WKS. paints, all kinds, $3 value for $1. 814 W. 63d-st.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS, MFG.
HASKELL BROS., 52 Madison-st., at retail.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Ruptures positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

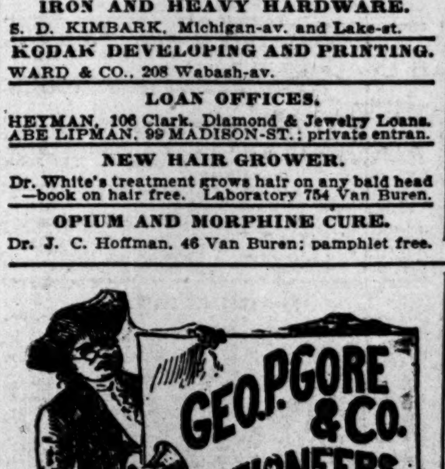
UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 174 E. Madison.

WASH SILK.
Corticelli. Home work furnished. 601, 185 State.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ETC.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., Dpt. M., 140 Monroe-st.

WIGS AND HAIR GOODS.
EDW. E. ROEHL, 69 Wabash-av., Toupees, etc.

WOOD MANTELS AND TILES.
The Peerless Mantel Works, 43 Congress. Har. [illegible]


GEO. P. GORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS
126 TO 132 MARKET ST.
CHICAGO.

Sales for the Week Ending Aug. 6.

Tuesday, Aug. 2—Dry Goods and Carpets.
Wednesday, Aug. 3—Boots and Shoes.
Thursday, Aug. 4—Clothing and Hats.
ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX.
Crockery, Glassware, Tinware.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
Mammoth sale Good Furniture, Pianos, Folding Beds, Good Line Carpets, General Household Goods, and General Merchandise. Store must be cleared for special sale.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
(A. P. WILLIAMS, Successor),
156 Wabash-av.

By the WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
381, 383 & 385 W. Madison-st.

TRADE AUCTION SALES
at our rooms
THIS DAY AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

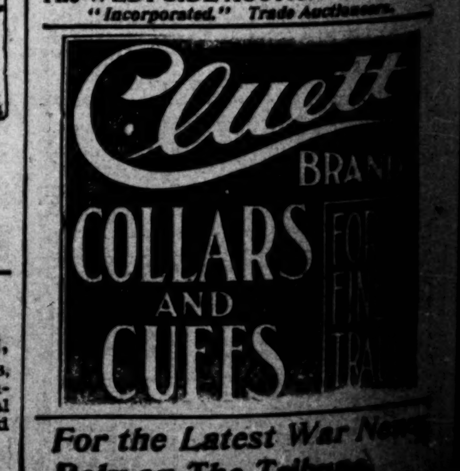
We will sell six carloads of new and perfect Chairs and Rockers in oak, mahogany, maple, birch, and finished in cane, leather, cobbler, rattan and upholstered seats, etc., etc.

At 2 O'Clock p. m. sharp we will sell several large consignments of ladies' and gentlemen's new and complete

1898 BICYCLES,

as well as lamps, &c., in lots to suit the trade without reserve.

The WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
"Incorporated." Trade Auctioneers.



For the Latest War News Rely on The Tribune.